

III—SOME DESCRIPTIVE STUDIES AMONG THE AMERICAN BARINÆ

A recent survey of the Barid species in my collection reveals a very large number of undescribed forms, and, before finally arranging the entire material in a systematic way, it seems desirable to make these nondescripts known, so that future students of this great subdivision of the Curculionidæ may have, in a single collection, a large part of all the necessary typical data to aid in the identification of their American series.

The Barinæ are wonderfully developed in North and South America, and, counting even the many species hitherto described by Mr. Champion, the present writer and some others, it can be said very truthfully that these afford scarcely more than a prelude to the enormous total which will some day be known through systematic record. My Brazilian quota of the subfamily, taken for the most part by the late H. H. Smith, already includes almost 700 species, in great part still undescribed, and, in a future paper, it is my intention to publish descriptions of some of the more interesting of them.

The following descriptions embrace most of the new forms at present in my collection, but some of the latter, though apparently valid as species or subspecies, are omitted, because of lack of confirmatory material in those parts of certain genera where the species become especially numerous and closely interrelated.

Baris Germ.

Before making known a surprising number of new forms in this genus—more in fact than the entire number previously published—it is desirable to record a few corrections in my previous work (Ann. N. Y. Acad. VI, 1892, p. 460). Some of these have either been adopted or suspected by Blatchley and Leng.

As noted by the authors mentioned, the species recorded by me under the name *transversa* Say, is really the *interstitialis* of that author, of which *quadrata* and *carinulata* Lec., are synonyms or

accidental variations; it is widely distributed and abundant from central Texas to Iowa and eastward to, but apparently not across, the Appalachian system. The true *transversa* of Say, is the larger and more essentially western species named *strenua* by LeConte; of this, I think, there can be no question, as it agrees very well with Say's description in all of its structural characters, especially including size of the body. The Florida species *splendens* Csy., was formerly identified by Boheman and LeConte as *interstitialis* Say, but it agrees closely with the description of Say in scarcely any particular. *Baris subovalis* Lec., a large and conspicuous species, was formerly known to me only through the unique type from Wisconsin, but, as stated by the authors named above, it has since been taken by Manee at Southern Pines, North Carolina. I have made this identification only by means of published descriptions of *subovalis*, but possibly Blatchley and Leng may have compared the Manee specimens directly with the LeContean type. I now have an additional specimen of *subænea* Lec., taken on Coney Island; it is dark piceo-rufous in color, the legs usually somewhat more rufous.

The following eleven species belong to the *transversa* (*strenua*)—*striata* group of the genus, as defined in my revision. The Yucatan species identified by Mr. Champion as *strenua* Lec., differs rather conspicuously in its somewhat smaller size, relatively shorter and stouter outline and especially in the much coarser, less close-set pronotal punctures and coarser punctures of the more impressed interstitial series; it may be renamed **Baris championina** (new name for *strenua* Chmp., nec Lec.). *Transversa* (*strenua*) occurs rather abundantly from eastern Missouri to Arizona, being more southern and less eastern than *striata* Say, which is found less abundantly from Wisconsin to Arkansas and North Carolina.

Baris montanica n. sp.—Rather large, elongate, moderately stout, convex, black, the lustre and pubescence nearly as in *transversa*; legs black; beak differing but little in the sexes, strongly, not densely punctate, evenly and feebly arcuate and about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter fully a third wider than long, the sides converging, nearly straight, becoming broadly, feebly arcuate anteriorly to the feeble but definite constriction at the apex; punctures coarse, deep, numerous, separated by a third to half their diameters, forming subcoalescent series toward the sides, the median line partially impunctate; scutellum transverse, impressed; elytra one-half longer than wide, a fourth or fifth

wider than the prothorax, the grooves coarse, rather deep, with small and well spaced punctures along the bottom, nowhere crenulate; intervals flat, generally a little wider than the grooves, each with a single series, generally scarcely impressed, of distinct punctures about half as wide as the intervals, each bearing a very small silvery seta; femora finely, sparsely punctate; abdomen strongly, rather closely punctate, the basal segment in the male with a longitudinal and broadly impressed line throughout the length, usually more acutely defined along the bottom. Length (σ^7 ♀) 4.7–5.8 mm.; width 2.2–2.65 mm. Montana (Gallatin Valley). Six specimens.

Related to *transversa* but narrower and more elongate, with relatively smaller and shorter prothorax, only about half as long as the elytra and not three-fifths as in *transversa*. The prothorax is however larger and much less coarsely punctured than in *striata* Say.

Baris coloradensis n. sp.—A little smaller than *montanica* and rather stouter, though less so than in *transversa*; prothorax a little larger and less abbreviated than in *montanica*, but less developed than in *transversa*, being four-sevenths as long as the elytra; color deep black, more polished than in either of the species mentioned; beak more densely punctured than in *montanica*, less arcuate, about similarly elongated; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and more arcuate than in the preceding, gradually still a little more arcuate anteriorly to the apical constriction, which is very short; punctures not quite so coarse as in *montanica* and less close-set, frequently separated by nearly their diameters, the median impunctate line distinct but not entire; scutellum impressed, slightly transverse; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax, the grooves deep, finely, remotely punctate along the bottom, the intervals distinctly wider than the grooves, with a subunimpressed series of punctures about half as wide as the intervals, each bearing a small pale shining seta; femora finely, loosely punctate; abdomen coarsely, closely punctate, the first segment of the male broadly and feebly impressed along the middle, not quite to the apex, the bottom of the impression not at all acutely defined. Length (σ^7 ♀) 4.3–5.3 mm.; width 2.0–2.35 mm. Colorado. Two examples.

This species is allied to *montanica* but is rather smaller and still narrower, with relatively larger and less abbreviated, somewhat more coarsely and loosely punctured prothorax, more shining surface and more densely and coarsely cribrate abdomen.

Baris subparilis n. sp.—Form shorter and stouter than in either of the preceding, somewhat as in *transversa*, but with narrower though similarly long prothorax, black, rather shining, strongly convex; beak fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax, evidently arcuate, not densely punctate, having bristling hairs beneath; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, distinctly narrower than the elytra, the sides

broadly, subequally arcuate, becoming gradually parallel basally, the apical constriction very short; punctures coarse, deep, usually separated by half their diameters, the distinct impunctate line not attaining base or apex; scutellum small, moderately impressed; elytra barely a third longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax, subparabolic from the humeri around the apex; grooves coarse and deep, moderately punctured at the bottom; intervals not distinctly wider than the grooves, the second and third wider and closely, strongly punctate but not sulcate, the narrower intervals sulcate, the punctures moderate but very close, each with an erect bristling seta, longer than in the other species; abdomen with distinct lustrous pale setæ, rather strongly, somewhat closely punctate in the male, with a large impression extending almost to the end of the second segment and rather acutely defined along the bottom on the first segment. Length (♂) 5.1 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Montana. A single example.

Differs from *montanica* in its shorter, stouter form, relatively more inflated elytra, almost similarly coarse but looser pronotal punctures, with more polished interstices and relatively narrower striae intervals, which are coarsely and deeply sulcate.

**Baris agricola* n. sp.—Form, size, coloration and lustre very nearly as in *transversa* (*strenua*), but a trifle narrower and more elongate, the beak similar but still more coarsely and densely punctate; prothorax large and of similar form, a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides gradually rounded anteriorly, the very short tubulation more definite; punctures very deep, a little coarser and still closer, more crowded, the partial smooth median line narrow and inconspicuous; scutellum short, transverse, deeply impressed; elytra a little less than one-half longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves deep and coarse, punctate at the bottom, the intervals not wider than the grooves, excepting as a rule the slightly wider and confusedly punctate second and third, each of the narrow intervals with a more or less impressed series of close-set coarse punctures, about two-thirds as wide as the intervals, the punctures bearing small silvery-gray setæ; abdomen with close and rather coarse, deep punctures, the male with a deep basal concavity gradually disappearing on the second segment; pygidium convex, with rather coarse, close punctures. Length (♂ ♀) 4.8–6.0 mm.; width 2.2–2.7 mm. Mexico (Agua Calientes, Ags.),—Wickham. Three examples.

A large species coming near *transversa*, but differing in the decidedly coarser and still closer punctures, more conspicuous basal impression of the abdomen, rather more convex pygidium and slightly less inflated form of the body. The Yucatan *championina* is smaller and shorter, with more rounded thoracic sides and much less closely placed coarse punctures.

Baris humerosa n. sp.—Body large, elongate, convex, deep black and moderately shining; beak arcuate, nearly four-fifths as long as the prothorax and strongly, rather closely punctate; prothorax large, nearly a third wider than long, the sides almost parallel, very rapidly rounded anteriorly to the distinctly tubuliform apex; basal lobe distinct, rounded; punctures coarse, separated by about a third of their diameters, dense laterally but not forming distinct lines; median smooth line short but evident; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and almost four-fifths longer; grooves coarse, moderately punctate; intervals all evidently wider than the grooves, flat, not at all sulcate, the punctures of the single series well separated, deep, slightly more than a third as wide as the intervals and bearing very small pale setæ; only the third interval is wider than the others and with more confused median series; pygidium densely punctate and with longer pale hairs; abdomen strongly but not very densely though closely punctate. Length (♀) 6.0 mm.; width 2.75 mm. Illinois. A single example.

In this species the prothorax has the same peculiarly shouldered form as in *gravida*, a still larger and stouter species of western Texas; the thoracic punctures are, however, much coarser and those of the striae intervals relatively somewhat smaller and less confused, the intervals being narrower, and the beak is more arcuate, both types being the female. In *humerosa* the apical tubulation of the prothorax is much more developed; the outline is more elongate than in *transversa* and the sculpture coarser.

Baris satelles n. sp.—Form short, stout and convex, subparallel, deep black, not very shining; beak only feebly arcuate, very nearly as long as the prothorax, strongly and densely punctate; antennæ rather short; prothorax about a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel, gradually broadly rounding anteriorly to the very short and feeble constriction; basal lobe distinct, not broadly rounded; punctures moderately coarse, very dense throughout, forming partial lines, the median impunctate line narrow, partial and feeble; elytra short, a fourth longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax and about three-fourths longer, parallel, rapidly very obtusely rounded at apex; grooves not very deep, closely punctate; intervals throughout a little wider than the grooves, the punctures very close, relatively rather coarse and forming impressed sulci, the setæ very short, pale; abdomen not very coarsely but densely punctate, the male with a moderate impression confined to the first segment; pygidium closely but discretely punctate. Length (♂) 3.9 mm.; width 2.0 mm. New Mexico (Jemez Springs),—Woodgate.

A very distinct species belonging to the *transversa* group but very much smaller and relatively even stouter than that species, with evidently less coarse and denser punctures.

Baris formalis n. sp.—Somewhat as in *transversa* but smaller and much narrower, black, the pronotum shining, the elytra less so, black,

the tarsi rufescent; beak more slender, feebly, evenly arcuate, not very strongly or densely punctate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax in the male; prothorax almost as long as wide, the broadly arcuate sides becoming straighter and parallel in about basal half, the apical tubulation obliterated; punctures somewhat coarse, deep, separated by half their diameters, denser laterally, the smooth median line narrow though not much abbreviated; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds longer and a fifth wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent, the sides behind them slightly converging; grooves coarse, deep, only a little narrower than the intervals, each of which has a single series of rather coarse deep and subcontiguous punctures, the series more or less sulciform, the third interval alone a little wider; setæ erect, yellowish-silvery, distinct; abdomen strongly and rather densely punctate, with a deep basal impression in the male extending half way through the second segment; legs piceous-black. Length (σ^7) 4.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Texas.

This species belongs also near *transversa* but is smaller and much more slender, with the rather elongate prothorax more rapidly narrowing before the middle; the beak is more slender and the elytral series more sulciform; the abdominal impression is deeper and more conspicuous.

Baris separata n. sp.—Much smaller and narrower than *transversa*, with nearly similar coloration and lustre but with piceous-black legs and more shouldered prothorax; beak much shorter, only very feebly arcuate, scarcely three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the female and strongly, rather densely punctured; prothorax shorter, a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight to about apical third, there rapidly rounding to the short and feebly tubuloid apex; punctures coarse, suboval, separated by half their diameters or less; median smooth line very short, feebly defined; elytra only a fourth longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax and a fifth wider, the humeral callus rather prominent, the sides feebly converging; grooves coarse, deep, rather distantly punctate, the intervals throughout only just visibly or scarcely wider than the grooves, each with an impressed sulcus of relatively coarse, subcontiguous punctures; setæ erect, distinct, yellowish-silvery; abdomen with the punctures very moderate in size and well separated, generally by nearly twice their diameters medio-basally. Length (φ) 4.3 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Arizona (locality unrecorded). One specimen.

Smaller and much narrower than *transversa*, almost similar to *formalis* in outline, but with the prothorax distinctly different, the sides being more convergent from the base and more rapidly rounded nearer the apex; the beak is much shorter.

Baris tuckeri n. sp.—Form narrower and more elongate than usual in this group, convex, shining, deep black throughout the body and legs;

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beak feebly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax and densely punctate, the depression separating it from the head well marked; prothorax rather more than a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel and broadly arcuate nearly to apical third, there broadly rounding and converging to the obsolescent apical constriction; punctures medially moderate and distinctly separated, coarser and dense laterally, the median smooth line small and almost obliterated; basal lobe moderate but rather abrupt; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves deep but only moderately coarse, finely punctate; intervals distinctly wider than the grooves, the punctures subcontiguous, rather coarse, forming very feebly impressed series, not so coarse and more confused on the wider third interval; setæ pale, glistening and very short; pygidium transversely oval, convex, moderately but very densely punctate; abdomen in the male shining but rather coarsely, closely punctate, with a moderately large but deep, unusually abrupt impression, not intruding distinctly upon the second segment. Length (♂) 4.5 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Arizona (Tuçson),—J. F. Tucker. A single specimen.

An isolated species of the *transversa* group, much smaller and more slender than the latter and having a more parallel and laterally rounded prothorax than in any other; the humeral callus is moderate but rather abrupt and the sides are parallel, rounding in about posterior third; the elytra are relatively much more elongate than in the other species.

Baris longulicollis n. sp.—Elongate, convex, shining, black, the elytra and legs piceo-rufous; beak fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax in the male, feebly arcuate, not very closely punctate; prothorax large, very nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly converging from the base nearly to apical third and but just visibly arcuate, thence rounding and converging to the subobsolete apical constriction; punctures coarse, deep, somewhat close-set, being separated by nearly half their diameters, not coarser but close laterally, the smooth median line narrow and short; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, a sixth wider than the prothorax and only three-fifths longer, gradually rounding at the sides behind the middle, with the humeral callus very moderate in prominence; grooves moderately deep, very abrupt as usual; intervals rather evidently wider than the grooves, each with an entirely unimpressed single series of moderately coarse, close-set but separated punctures, the second and third broader and with confused punctures; pale setæ very small; male abdomen with moderate but deep punctures, separated medio-basally by rather more than their own diameters, and also with a shallow basal impression, not extending to the second segment and having the bottom line more acutely defined. Length (♂) 5.2 mm.; width 2.25 mm. New Mexico (Las Vegas). A single example, taken by Mr. Meeske.

There is no other species of this group with which the present harmonizes very closely; it is narrower than *transversa* and differs in coloration, as well as in many other ways.

Baris uinta n. sp.—Small in size, rather stout, convex, somewhat shining though coarsely and densely sculptured, dark red-brown in color throughout; beak slightly arcuate, very nearly as long as the prothorax in both sexes, moderately and somewhat closely punctate; antennal club short and stout; prothorax rather more than a fourth wider than long, the sides nearly straight and parallel in about basal half, thence gradually rounding and converging to the subobsolete apical constriction; punctures coarse and very close-set, the median smooth area very small to obsolescent; elytra a third to two-fifths longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and four-fifths or more longer, parallel, rapidly and obtusely rounded at apex, the humeral callus rather feeble; grooves somewhat narrow, finely seriato-punctate, the intervals distinctly wider than the grooves, each with a single series of moderately coarse and rather close-set punctures, the third barely visibly wider than the others and similarly uniseriate; setæ very small, pale; abdomen rather strongly but not very closely or coarsely punctate, the male with a small feeble impression at the middle of the first suture. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.7–3.2 mm.; width 1.2–1.4 mm. Utah (southwestern),—Weidt. Five specimens.

This species is altogether isolated, by far the smallest of the *transversa* group and recognizable also by the red-brown color and close sculpture.

The species named *Baris umbilicata* by LeConte, is rather abundant from the Hudson River Valley to North Carolina and westward to Iowa and Texas; it is rather short, stout and very convex, deep black, with notably long but feebly arcuate, densely sculptured beak, coarse pronotal punctures, separated by barely half their diameters, and rather coarse interstitial punctures in even single series and moderately though uniformly separated. The elytra are distinctly wider than the prothorax and scarcely more than a fourth longer than wide, and the under surface is coarsely, deeply and somewhat closely punctate throughout, the male with a rather deep elongate-oval impression at the base of the abdomen, obsolete at the base of the second segment. In the single Texas male at hand, the pronotal punctures are separated by almost their own diameters and the abdominal impression is somewhat feebler than in the typical forms occurring from Pennsylvania—the original type locality—to Iowa, and a female from Indiana is more elongate and more regularly oval, with elytra nearly a third longer than wide. In looking over my material I find four related but distinct species as follows:

Baris minuens n. sp.—Small, more narrowly oval, strongly convex, shining and deep black, the tarsi rufescent; beak in the male cylindric,

feebly arcuate, rather closely punctate and about as long as the prothorax, the latter nearly as in *umbilicata* but with the converging sides more evenly arcuate, not evidently shouldered anteriorly and with the apical constriction obsolescent; scutellum similarly excavated but smaller and less transverse; elytra narrower, two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, the sculpture as in *umbilicata* but with the grooves less coarse; under surface strongly and closely, the abdomen not quite so coarsely, punctate, the male impression almost similar. Length (σ^7 f) 3.1–3.9 mm.; width 1.35–1.8 mm. Pennsylvania (Enola). Two examples.

Readily distinguishable from *umbilicata* by its much smaller size and less dilated form, also by the relatively longer beak, this in the male of that species being scarcely more than three-fourths as long as the prothorax, also by the less coarse abdominal punctures. The dimensions of *umbilicata*, as shown by all the specimens in my collection are 3.8–5.0 by 1.8–2.35 mm.

Baris irregularis n. sp.—Stout, very convex, deep black throughout and shining, the tarsi not paler; beak in the male closely but rather evenly punctulate, feebly arcuate and rather more than three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter with evenly and moderately arcuate upper profile, a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and broadly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and converging in about apical third, the constriction almost obsolete; punctures not quite so coarse or deep as in *umbilicata* and unevenly distributed, closely to widely separated, close laterally, the median line similar, the basal lobe much less prominent; scutellum excavated but smaller and less transverse; elytra a fourth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax, throughout almost as in *umbilicata*, except that the interstitial punctures are not so strong and usually more close-set; under surface with less coarse and more shallow punctures, those of the abdomen medio-basally especially smaller, the impression of the male almost similar. Length (σ^7) 4.1 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Pennsylvania (locality unrecorded).

The type differs from the male of *umbilicata* in the somewhat longer, less coarsely sculptured beak, less coarse and more irregular punctures of the upper surface and in the notably smaller abdominal punctures; the sides of the prothorax are more gradually rounded anteriorly.

Baris denverensis n. sp.—Rather stout, ovulate and very convex, moderately shining, black, the legs piceo-rufous; beak in the male nearly straight, somewhat closely but not coarsely punctate and only two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter with evenly and rather strongly arcuate upper profile, a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and subevenly, feebly arcuate to the abrupt apical constriction, which is

deep and distinct, the apex tubuliform; punctures and basal lobe nearly as in *umbilicata*, the former less coarse and closer, separated by scarcely a third their diameters, the median smooth line much shorter and merely central; scutellum slightly transverse, deeply impressed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the outline and sculpture as in *umbilicata*, except that the uniseriate interstitial punctures are still coarser; abdominal punctures similarly strong and close, the male impression similar but longer, extending more than half way through the second segment. Length (σ^7) 3.8 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Colorado (Denver).

This species differs from *umbilicata* in its more slender, less coarsely sculptured beak, apically more constricted prothorax, with the punctures not quite so coarse and still more close-set, in the slightly coarser interstitial punctures and rufescent legs.

Baris genitiva n. sp.—Rather narrowly oval, strongly convex, shining, black throughout; beak in the male notably slender, slightly arcuate, rather finely, sparsely punctate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, which is a fourth wider than long, with the sides moderately converging and slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical fourth to the apex, which is very briefly subtubulate; punctures coarse, deep, rather well separated, minute at apex, closer but not confluent at the sides, the smooth median line greatly biabbreviated; basal lobe large, broadly rounded, the scutellum small, slightly transverse, impressed and emarginate; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, throughout nearly as in *umbilicata*, except that the punctures of the regular single interstitial lines are not quite so coarse; abdomen with the punctures similarly coarse but not so dense, the basal impression of the male smaller and much feebler. Length (σ^7) 3.5 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Florida (locality unrecorded).

Allied to *umbilicata* but differing in its smaller size and narrower outline, rather shorter, much more slender and more sparsely punctate beak, relatively somewhat smaller though otherwise nearly similar prothorax, less coarse interstitial punctures and sparser abdominal punctures, with feebler basal impression in the male; the slenderness and sparse sculpture of the beak are characters apparently decisive in the separation of this form as a species.

The following thirteen species belong to the group comprising *subanea*, *floridensis*, *rubripes*, *aprica*, *vespertina*, *dolosa* and *peninsulæ*, the last of which was described from Lower California by Horn. They resemble *interstitialis* rather closely but are all of a piceous or obscure reddish color. All of those here described, excepting *oblata* and *surrufa*, occur only in the very broken extreme western country.

Baris oblata n. sp.—Form oblong-suboval, moderately convex, shining, blackish, the elytra and legs red-brown; beak short, straight, arcuate basally, finely, not densely punctate, only a little more than half as long as the prothorax, the latter fully a third wider than long, shouldered anteriorly, the sides converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding and converging apically, with the tubulation obsolete; punctures coarse, deep, more or less well separated; smooth median line narrow, extending about from base to centre; basal lobe rather abruptly formed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sides converging and feebly arcuate from the pronounced humeral callus, rapidly obtusely rounded at tip; grooves rather coarse; intervals subequal throughout, very much wider than the grooves, each with a single line of relatively rather coarse, moderately separated punctures; setæ very small, pale; abdomen of the male with moderately coarse and rather close-set punctures, the first segment with a feeble median impression throughout its length; pygidium convex, closely, strongly punctate. Length (σ^7) 3.3 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.

The type represents a rather isolated species, overlooked in my previous revision and not closely comparable with any hitherto described; in some ways it suggests the *transversa* group, but the tibiae are not sinuate externally at apex.

Baris surrufa n. sp.—Suboval, somewhat convex, highly polished and subæneous, brownish-rufous throughout and rather finely, loosely sculptured; beak differing much in the sexes, thick arcuate, finely, not closely punctate, barely over half (σ^7) to nearly two-thirds (♀) as long as the prothorax, the latter large, convex, a third wider than long, with the sides converging and feebly arcuate from base, rapidly but broadly rounding and converging in about apical third, the tubulation obsolete; punctures fine and sparse, becoming close and rather coarse laterally, sometimes with a short impunctate median area; basal lobe small and rather abrupt; elytra a third longer than wide, only very little wider than the prothorax, the sides behind the pronounced callus converging to the broadly rounded apex; grooves rather coarse, very deep; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, crenulate at the sides basally, each with a single line of rather fine and well separated punctures, the second and third wider but still uniseriate; pygidium convex, coarsely, very densely punctate; abdomen sparsely punctate, minutely so medially, the male with a very feeble basal impression—scarcely more than a flattening. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.65–4.2 mm.; width 1.65–1.85 mm. Alabama (Mobile). Six specimens.

This species also is very distinct from any other known to me in its stout form, feeble sculpture, rutilate coloration and sexual differences in the beak. It was probably taken by Mr. Löding, but the collector's name was in some way left unrecorded.

Baris matrona n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, rather shining, red-brown in color, the legs brighter rufous; beak arcuate, finely, basally rather closely punctate, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter large, a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight almost to apical fourth, there rapidly rounding, thence strongly converging and straight to the apex, the constriction obsolete; punctures rather coarse, deep, close-set, the median smooth line subentire and slightly tumid in the type; basal lobe gradually formed; elytra a third longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax, the callus large and moderately elevated; sides subparallel, the apex broadly rounded; grooves deep, moderate in width; intervals two to three times as wide as the grooves, strongly, loosely and confusedly punctate, unevenly subcrenulate, those toward the sides with single series of coarse punctures; setæ very small; abdomen sparsely, rather finely punctate, densely at apex. Length (♀) 4.25 mm.; width 2.0 mm. California (Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras Co.),—Blaisdell.

There is no species known to me very closely allied to this; its pale color, large prothorax, crenulate striæ and red legs will easily distinguish it.

Baris retrusa n. sp.—Rather narrow, convex, suboval, shining, brownish-rufous throughout; beak arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides feebly arcuate and very slightly converging, gradually broadly, evenly rounded anteriorly to the apex, which is not at all constricted; punctures relatively coarse, dense laterally, rather widely separated but not much less coarse medially, the smooth line narrow from base to beyond the middle; lobe not broadly rounded though gradually formed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent, the sides slightly converging, the apex broadly and rapidly rounded; grooves somewhat coarse, very deep, abrupt, not crenulate; intervals subequal throughout, not quite twice as wide as the grooves, each with an even single series of coarse and rather well separated punctures; setæ moderate, glistening; abdomen moderately and rather sparsely punctured, with a very feeble basal impression in the male; legs somewhat sparsely punctate, short. Length (♂) 3.35 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Colorado (Cañon City),—Wickham. A single example.

May be known by its rather pale rufous coloration, shining integuments, large and somewhat coarsely punctured prothorax, equal stria intervals and regular loose series of coarse interstitial punctures.

Baris lavacana n. sp.—Subparallel, narrow, very convex, shining and piceous-black throughout; beak strongly and evenly arcuate, minutely, not densely punctate, barely more than half as long as the prothorax, the latter more than a fourth wider than long, the sides subevenly and

rather strongly arcuate from base to apex, a little less arcuate basally than apically, the apical constriction wholly untraceable; basal lobe abrupt; punctures rather coarse, deep, separated by their own diameters medially, dense and coarser, with some series, laterally; smooth median line not attaining base or apex; scutellum small, impressed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and scarcely three-fifths longer; sides parallel, the apex broadly arcuate, the humeri prominent; grooves rather coarse, abrupt and deep, still coarser basally; intervals much wider than the grooves, each with a single loose series of small but distinct punctures, except the second and third intervals, which are wider and with confused punctures; setæ pale, very small; abdomen with strong and rather close-set punctures. Length (♀) 3.5 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Texas (Lavaca Co.). One example.

This species is conspicuously different from those more closely allied in the rounded form of the prothorax, evenly arcuate and minutely punctured beak, and other characters as related above.

Baris irrita n. sp.—Body subparallel, convex, not very stout or shining, piceous-black, the prothorax somewhat rufescent; beak arcuate, finely but distinctly, loosely punctate, scarcely more than half as long as the prothorax in the male; prothorax scarcely a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and just visibly arcuate, rounding in about apical third to the apex, the constriction obsolete; basal lobe rapidly formed, not broadly rounded; punctures relatively coarse and separated by scarcely their own diameters, dense and in some part lineate toward the sides; median smooth line obsolete in the type; scutellum small, impressed medially; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides parallel, gradually rounding in fully apical third, the humeri not distinctly prominent; grooves deep, moderately coarse; intervals subequal in width throughout, each with a single line of rather strong and somewhat close-set punctures, becoming confused basally on some of the intervals; setæ rather small; abdomen with rather strong and not very close-set punctures, having at base a very feeble impression in the male. Length (♂) 3.3 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Texas (Columbus).

Differs very much from the preceding in the long and nearly straight parallel sides of the prothorax, and, from *retrusa*, also in the more parallel sides and in the much less coarse and conspicuous single interstitial lines of punctures.

Baris nephiana n. sp.—Somewhat narrowly oblong-elongate, convex, somewhat shining, rufo-piceous in color; beak arcuate and not quite three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the male, finely, not densely punctate; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides converging, broadly rounding, then strongly converging, anteriorly, to the unconstricted apex, at the middle of the length sometimes slightly sinuate; basal lobe moderate, not abrupt; punctures moderate and separated by

twice their diameters medially, gradually coarse and denser thence to the sides, the median smooth line short, feebly defined; scutellum small, impressed medially at apex; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax, the sides subparallel; apex gradually rounded; humeral callus very moderate; grooves rather coarse, deep, the intervals much wider than the grooves, each with a single irregular series of moderate, well separated punctures, the third wider than the others and confusedly, loosely punctate; setæ very small, pale; abdomen with very moderate and shallow, notably sparse punctures, the male with a feeble basal impression, which is smoothly concave at the bottom. Length (♂ ♀) 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.3–1.6 mm. Utah (Nephi),—Wickham. Three examples.

Easily distinguishable by its rather small size, piceous color and more or less sparse sculpture; from the next it differs also in the nature of the abdominal impression of the male.

Baris apposita n. sp.—Larger and rather stouter than the preceding, nearly similar in coloration and lustre; beak arcuate toward base, closely but not coarsely punctate, short, barely more than half the thoracic length in the male; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to about apical fourth, then strongly rounding, the basal lobe short, broadly arcuate, not abrupt; punctures coarse, separated by less than their diameters, not much coarser but dense laterally, the smooth median line narrow and long though biabbreviated; scutellum very small, not as large as in the preceding; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, formed nearly as in *nephiana* but with more prominent humeral callus; sculpture nearly similar; abdomen with larger, deeper and much more close-set punctures, the male with a large and rather deep impression, the bottom of which extends almost through the second segment and is rather acutely sulciform. Length (♂) 4.0 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Utah (Chadbourne's Ranch),—Wickham; also one female similar in size from Colorado (Salida), New Mexico (Deming and Jemez Springs) and Texas (Longview).

This species is allied to the last but differs not only in its larger size and different form of abdominal impression in the male, but in the coarser and denser thoracic and abdominal sculpture, also in the more elongate prothorax and relatively shorter beak. The four females from as many rather widely separated localities, seem to belong to the same species without any decided doubt; there are no evident sexual differences in the beak.

Baris immunis n. sp.—Form rather stouter, with more inflated elytra, very convex, moderately shining, black, with slight piceous tinge throughout; beak arcuate and four-sevenths as long as the prothorax in the male, rather closely but not very coarsely punctate basally; prothorax

scarcely a fifth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, becoming rather broadly rounding and converging in about apical third, the apex half as wide as the base and not constricted; basal lobe rather small, short and rounded; punctures moderately coarse, separated by barely their own diameters medially, gradually coarser and dense laterally, the smooth median line very narrow and much abbreviated; scutellum nearly as in *nephiana*; elytra much broader, scarcely more than a fourth longer than wide, between a fourth and fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, parallel, very rapidly and obtusely rounded at apex; humeri obtusely prominent; grooves rather coarse and deep, finely, distantly punctate along the bottom; intervals distinctly wider than the grooves, the second and third but little wider; punctures strong and close-set, rather confused but forming single series on some of the intervals; setæ pale, small; abdomen strongly, rather closely punctate, the male with a large deep and well defined basal impression, triangular in form, with evenly almost flat bottom, the point of the triangle at the apex of the second segment. Length (♂) 3.7 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Colorado (Poudre River).

A notably isolated species by reason of the relatively narrow prothorax, short and parallel elytra, rather coarse, close sculpture and in the abdominal sexual characters of the male.

Baris profuga n. sp.—Rather stout, suboval, strongly convex, somewhat shining, blackish-piceous, the under surface and legs more rufous; beak arcuate, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, moderately and not densely punctate; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, broadly rounding and then strongly converging in about apical fourth, the apex less than half as wide as the base and unconstricted; basal lobe obtusely cuspidiform; punctures coarse, separated by about their own diameters, denser but not coarser laterally; median smooth line untraceable; scutellum small, not impressed; elytra barely a third longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax, with feebly converging sides and broadly rounded apex, the humeral callus prominent; grooves moderately coarse, very deep, abrupt and smooth; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, rather closely, coarsely, and confusedly punctate, forming single series on some of the intervals except basally, the second and third a little wider than the others; setæ rather small, pale as usual; abdomen with somewhat coarse and close-set punctures, with a very moderate shallow, not well defined cavity occupying the middle of the first segment in the male. Length (♂) 3.85 mm.; width 1.8 mm. California (Yuma),—Wickham. Also a male specimen corresponding almost exactly and labeled Sta. Rosa, Cal., and another from San Diego taken by Ricksecker.

This species is decidedly stouter than any of the six preceding and has more confused elytral punctuation than most of them; it is not closely allied to any other California species hitherto described.

Baris caudalis n. sp.—Black, moderately shining, the elytra and legs piceo-rufous, convex, elongate-suboval in outline; beak feebly arcuate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the male, not very coarsely but densely punctate; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and feebly arcuate, broadly rounding and converging in about apical third; basal lobe broadly rounded and notably short; punctures moderate in size, deep and rather dense throughout, coarser and still denser toward the sides, the median smooth line subobliterated; scutellum not impressed, rounded and punctate; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, subparallel and feebly arcuate at the sides, broadly rounded at apex, the humeral callus scarcely at all prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, abrupt and smooth, with small punctures along the bottom; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single rather close-set line of moderately coarse punctures, the second and third wider and with confused punctures; pale setæ very small; abdomen with rather strong and close punctures, the male with a feeble medio-basal impression not extending to the second segment, the fifth with a short median ligula at apex; femora rather strongly, closely punctate. Length (♂) 3.9 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Kansas. A single specimen.

To be readily known by the rather dense sculpture, especially as observable on the beak and femora, by the punctured scutellum and by the exceptional sexual characters of the male.

Baris adustula n. sp.—Stout, convex, suboval, rather shining, obscure red-brown throughout; beak arcuate, closely punctate basally and three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, gradually rounding from slightly before the middle; basal lobe obtusely cuspidiform; punctures notably coarse, separated by about half their diameters, dense and rugulose laterally; impunctate line narrow, short and inconspicuous; scutellum very small; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding behind, the humeral callus rather feebly prominent; grooves not very coarse, deep, with fine and distant punctures along the bottom, not crenulate at any point; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with coarse confused punctures, the third wider and more loosely and less coarsely punctate; setæ pale, small but distinct; abdomen strongly but loosely punctate, more densely so at tip, the femoral punctures well separated. Length (♀) 4.2 mm.; width 1.85 mm. California (locality unrecorded).

Distinct from any other of the preceding brownish species by its robust form, coarse pronotal and confused elytral punctures and very small scutellum.

Baris brevipennis n. sp.—Stout, subparallel, very convex, rather shining, dark red-brown in color throughout; beak short, arcuate, closely punctate, three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the female;

prothorax large, a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate nearly to apical fourth, there broadly rounding and rapidly converging to the apex, the basal lobe as in the preceding; punctures rather coarse, separated by about their diameters, gradually rather larger and dense laterally; median smooth line very short and imperfect; elytra parallel, a fourth longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, the sides behind the rather prominent humeral callus straight; apex rapidly, very obtusely rounded; grooves deep; intervals more or less nearly twice as wide as the grooves, with single somewhat uneven series of coarse and close-set punctures, a little smaller and more confused on the third; setæ short but distinct; abdomen not coarsely, shallowly and very loosely punctate, more strongly and closely toward tip. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width, 1.9 mm. New Mexico (Las Cruces).

The very stout form, relatively short and parallel elytra, rapidly and obtusely rounded at apex, short beak and rather bright red-brown color, will readily distinguish this species.

Baris peninsulae Horn, of which I have a specimen taken at San José del Cabo, Lower California, resembles such species as *nephiana* and *apposita* very closely, but has the general sculpture coarser and denser and much more confused on the elytra; it is narrower in outline and more cylindrical than the southern California *profuga* and has the thoracic punctures notably denser.

The following nine species are allied more or less evidently to *interstitialis* Say (*quadrata* and *carinulata* Lec.). They are deep black, more or less strongly shining and, as a rule, are strongly sculptured; *soluta* is a remarkably developed form of this group, with short and broad, very coarsely and sparsely punctured prothorax; *zuniana* also belongs here, as do *tumescens* Lec., and *monticola* Fall, the last, however, having very much finer elytral punctures than any other.

Baris agnita n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, shining, deep black throughout the body and legs; beak but little smaller or more slender in the male, about three-fifths as long as the prothorax in both sexes, arcuate, finely and not densely punctate; antennal club notably small and slender; prothorax rather short, a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, gradually and broadly rounded anteriorly, without trace of constriction at apex, the basal lobe rather small, obtusely cuspidiform, the punctures somewhat strong, separated by once to twice their widths, gradually close but not confluent laterally; median smooth line not well defined, narrow; scutellum small, rounded; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides slightly converging and broadly

arcuate behind the rather prominent humeral callus, the narrowed apex obtusely rounded; grooves moderately coarse and very deep, intervals twice as wide as the grooves or more, each with a well-spaced single series of very moderate punctures; setæ sparse, minute and very inconspicuous; abdomen with fine sparse punctures, coarser and closer laterally, the basal segment with a simple median impression throughout its length in the male. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.6–4.1 mm.; width 1.5–1.8 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. Eleven specimens.

A smaller, narrower and more loosely punctate species than *interstitialis*, more polished and with very regular single interstitial series of smaller punctures.

Baris brachyrhina n. sp.—A little shorter, broader and more densely sculptured than the preceding and with still shorter beak and stouter femora; coloration similar, the lustre not quite so shining; beak arcuate, rather finely, closely punctate, less than half as long as the prothorax in the male and but little longer in the female; prothorax rather more than a fourth wider than long, the sides converging barely at all, arcuate, rather rapidly rounding and strongly convergent in about apical third, the basal lobe moderately prominent, not broadly rounded; punctures rather coarse and close, separated by a third to half their diameters, dense and longitudinally subconfluent at the sides, the median smooth line almost obliterated; scutellum notably small, subquadrate, feebly impressed; elytra barely two-fifths longer than wide and scarcely at all wider than the prothorax and about three-fourths longer, with the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate to the obtusely rounded apex; humeral callus moderately prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, with fine and well separated punctures; intervals less than twice as wide as the grooves, with rather strong and usually close-set punctures in single series, the second and third wider, the latter with confused punctures in the female or single line in the male; abdomen strongly, somewhat closely punctate, more sparsely medio-basally, this part scarcely more than flattened in the male. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.3–1.6 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg), Missouri and Texas (Lavaca Co., and Columbus). Six specimens.

This species is distinct by reason of the exceptionally short beak in both sexes and in the feeble sexual characters of the male.

Baris fultoni n. sp.—Body throughout almost as in the preceding, except that the thoracic punctures are still denser and the beak relatively somewhat longer, this being arcuate, closely punctate, less stout and, in the female, evidently more than half as long as the prothorax, the latter as in the preceding, but with the punctures not quite so coarse and separated by barely a third of their widths as a rule, dense and forming evident rugulæ at the sides; median smooth line narrow or barely traceable; scutellum and elytra throughout nearly similar; pygidium with the similarly very dense punctures notably coarser; abdomen almost similar. Length (♀) 3.35–3.5 mm.; width 1.5–1.6 mm. New York (Hudson Valley) and West Point,—Robinson.

Very closely allied to the preceding and possibly no more than a subspecies, but the thoracic punctures are not quite so coarse and are still denser, the pygidial punctures coarser and the general form of the body rather more parallel and subcylindric. The male abdominal characters may prove to be quite different.

Baris cribrifera n. sp.—Oblong, convex, rather stout, black throughout, moderately shining; beak arcuate, rather finely, closely punctate, half as long as the prothorax (♂) and barely longer (♀); prothorax large, a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging, slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding and strongly converging anteriorly, the apex wholly unconstricted, the basal lobes very bluntly cuspidiform, gradually formed; punctures notably coarse and deep, close-set, sometimes subcontiguous, denser laterally; median smooth line obliterated or very narrow; scutellum small, quadrate; elytra a third to two-fifths longer than wide, only just visibly wider than the prothorax and scarcely three-fifths longer, the sides subparallel anteriorly, with prominent rounded humeral callus; apex gradually rounding from near the middle; grooves not very coarse, deep, finely lineato-punctate; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with coarse and close-set confused punctures, sometimes forming single series, the second and third wider, with the confused punctures not quite so coarse as a rule; setae very small, sparse and inconspicuous; abdomen somewhat strongly, not very closely punctate, with an extremely feebly impressed or scarcely more than flattened medio-basal area; pygidium convex, very densely punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 4.0–4.4 mm.; width 2.0–2.1 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines) and Pennsylvania (Harrisburg),—Manee and Champlain. Nine specimens.

Distinguishable from *interstitialis* by the more elongate-oblong form, larger and much less abbreviated prothorax, less developed elytral setae and other characters.

Baris vagans n. sp.—Oblong-oval, strongly convex and polished, deep black, the legs not paler; beak in the male arcuate, finely, not closely punctate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, which in profile slopes in front with unusual abruptness and steepness; prothorax scarcely a fourth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming straighter and subparallel behind and more arcuate anteriorly; apex completely unconstricted, the basal lobes very short, obtusely rounded; punctures very coarse and separated by more than their diameters medio-basally, but close and less coarse anteriorly, becoming fine at the apical margin, coarse and dense laterally; smooth median line narrow, not attaining the apex; scutellum very small, subquadrate; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only just visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate behind the rather prominent humeral callus, gradually broadly rounded behind; grooves rather coarse, very deep; intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of moderately coarse and separated punctures, the second and third wider and with confused or uneven

series; setæ very small and inconspicuous; abdomen with strong and well spaced punctures, coarser and closer laterally, having (σ^7) a medio-basal impression which is broad, shallow and not sharply defined; pygidium closely punctate, finely below, coarsely above, the transverse convexity. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.5-4.1 mm.; width 1.4-1.8 mm. Colorado, Texas (Uvalde and Houston), Louisiana (Morgan City), Mississippi (Vicksburg) and Alabama.

In this series of eleven specimens, which holds together rather well, there is considerable variation in elytral punctuation, the coarsish punctures being in great part confused in some of them; but further discriminatory work is unwarranted at present. The male type specimen described above is labeled "Colorado."

Baris austini n. sp.—Rather narrowly elongate-suboval, convex, moderately shining, black throughout; beak (σ^7) short, arcuate, rather closely punctate and only half as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate almost throughout the length; apex wholly unstricted and much less than half the basal width, the basal lobe wide, gradually formed and cuspidiform; punctures coarse, deep and very close-set, separated generally by barely half their diameters, dense and rugulate laterally; median smooth line imperfect, narrow or obliterated; scutellum very small, medially impressed at apex; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, scarcely wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, gradually obtusely rounded behind about the middle, the sides parallel toward the prominent humeral callus; grooves not very coarse, finely punctate, more coarsely so and subcrenate at base; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of coarse and close-set punctures, the third wider and with confused punctures; setæ small, pale, glistening; abdomen rather strongly, not densely punctate, having at base (σ^7) a deep triangular impression, evenly concave at the bottom and extending, with obtuse apex, not quite through the second segment. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.65-3.8 mm.; width 1.4-1.75 mm. Texas (Austin). Two specimens.

The form of the prothorax in this species is peculiar, being gradually narrowed throughout, with evenly arcuate sides; in addition to this the marked male sexual characters are distinctive.

Baris attensa n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, shining, deep black throughout; beak in the male moderately arcuate, finely, not densely punctate and only half as long as the prothorax, the latter rather more than a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel and broadly arcuate, evenly and broadly rounded and strongly converging in about apical third, the apex unstricted, the basal lobe small, cuspidiform; punctures moderate and separated by their own diameters medially, dense and longitudinally coalescent at the sides; median smooth line narrow, not entire; scutellum very small, slightly impressed; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths

longer, the outline and humeral callus nearly as in the preceding; grooves moderate, not coarse, punctate; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, the third and fifth much wider and with confused punctures, the narrower intervals with rather uneven single series, all the punctures notably close-set and very moderate in size; setæ small but distinct, glistening; abdomen with somewhat small and sparse punctures, becoming rather coarser and closer peripherally, having, in the male, are extremely feeble medio-basal impression. Length (σ^7) 3.8 mm.; width 1.6 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.

This species may be distinguished from *interstitialis*, where also the interstitial punctures are in great part confused, by its much narrower form, less coarse pronotal punctures toward the median line and much finer elytral sculpture.

Baris intacta n. sp.—Narrowly oblong-oval, convex and deep black throughout and polished; beak slender, moderately punctate, feebly, arcuate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax subevenly arcuate above in profile, rather short, fully a third wider than long, the sides converging and arcuate from base to apex, a little more arcuate anteriorly, the basal lobe small; punctures strong, separated by fully their own diameters, denser laterally, the smooth median line narrow, not extending to the apex; scutellum small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the sides converging and broadly arcuate, moderately obtuse at apex, the humeral callus prominent; grooves moderately coarse, deep; intervals two to nearly three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single loose line of notably small but distinct punctures; setæ minute and barely observable; abdomen rather strongly though loosely punctate; pygidium closely but not very coarsely punctate, finely carinulate; femora somewhat slender. Length (\varnothing) 3.35 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Mississippi (Agricultural College).

Not closely allied to any other described species; it differs from the equally polished *tumescens* in its narrower form, smaller and closer pronotal punctures and shorter prothorax; the serial punctures of the elytra are very nearly as small as in *monticola* and more separated.

Baris columbiana n. sp.—Larger, more elongate-suboval, convex, shining, black, the legs slightly picescent; beak feebly arcuate, very densely and rather strongly punctate, about two-thirds as long as the prothorax in the male; prothorax with evenly arcuate upper profile, a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging and slightly arcuate sides more rounded in about anterior third, then strongly converging, feebly sinuate apically, the basal lobe moderate; punctures strong, rather close-set, becoming gradually a little larger and very dense laterally; smooth median line narrow, parallel, extending very nearly from base to apex; scutellum small, slightly transverse, longitudinally and feebly impressed;

elytra two-fifths longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, the sides arcuate and slightly converging to the moderately obtuse apex, the humeral callus rather prominent; grooves somewhat coarse, very deep and abrupt; intervals one-half wider than the grooves or less, each with a single series of moderate but strong punctures, sometimes so close-set as to produce a feeble impression of the line, the second and third wider, with the punctures much finer and confused; setæ very small; abdomen strongly and closely punctate, with a feeble median concavity at base in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 4.1 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Oregon (The Dalles). Two specimens.

To be known very readily by the densely punctate beak and by the longitudinally subimpressed narrower of the striae intervals, reminding somewhat of a character often observable in the *transversa* group of the genus; it is in no way allied otherwise to that group however.

The three following form part of a small group represented by *oblongula*, *porosicollis* and *subsimilis*, having close-set pronotal punctures, which are moderate in size as a rule:

Baris appalachia n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, deep black and rather shining, the legs with a feeble piceous tinge; beak cylindric, not very stout, arcuate, finely and not very closely punctate and nearly three-fourths as long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax evenly arcuate in profile, fully a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and converging in about apical third, the basal lobe small; punctures rather small in comparison with those of *attonsa*, close-set, dense and longitudinally confluent at the sides, the smooth median line narrow and short; scutellum small, quadrate, emarginate at apex; elytra one-half longer than wide, more than twice as long as the prothorax and a fifth or sixth wider, gradually rounding behind from near the middle, obtuse at apex, the humeral callus not strikingly prominent; grooves not very coarse, deep, with small and separated punctures; intervals some with single series of small but distinct punctures, others with the punctures confused along the middle, the second and third wider; setæ very small and inconspicuous; abdomen with moderate deep close punctures, coarser at the sides; legs rather short. Length (♀) 4.3 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Pennsylvania (locality unrecorded).

Distinguishable easily from *subsimilis* by its slightly larger size, more elongate outline and much more close-set and relatively smaller punctures; the following is closely related to *appalachia*:

Baris demissa n. sp.—Shorter and much stouter than *appalachia* and stouter than *subsimilis*; beak as in the former, the prothorax with similar moderate and very close-set punctures but still shorter, fully two-fifths wider than long; elytra more oval and abbreviated, with

nearly similar sculpture, the interstitial punctures small, rather close-set and usually confused, barely twice as long as the prothorax. Length (♀) 3.8 mm.; width 1.82 mm. Pennsylvania (locality unrecorded).

I have at present but one example of each of these forms, and the types have been compared with a large and rather homogeneous series of *subsimilis*.

Baris bispeculata n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, rather shining, black, the legs barely perceptibly picescent; beak slender, arcuate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax and rather densely punctate; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rather rapidly rounding and converging in apical third or fourth, very slightly sinuate near the apex, the basal lobe distinct; sculpture notably irregular, the punctures small and distinctly but unequally separated medially, coarser and longitudinally confluent at the sides; at each side near basal third and lateral fourth there is a small punctureless spot; median smooth line distinct, lineiform, extending from base to apex, not tumid, the scutellum small; elytra one-half longer than wide, fully twice as long as the prothorax and a little wider, the sides feebly converging, broadly rounding behind, the humeral callus scarcely at all prominent; grooves rather coarse and deep, abrupt, somewhat closely punctate; intervals from one-half wider to twice as wide as the grooves, the small and close-set punctures forming single series on the narrower, or confused median lines on the broader, intervals; setæ moderate; abdomen closely, moderately punctate, finely and sparsely so medio-basally, where there is a slight flattening in the male. Length (♂) 4.5 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Kansas. One example.

This species is evidently one of the *subsimilis* series, but the marked peculiarities of sculpture will identify it very readily if these prove to be at all constant; it is larger and more elongate than *subsimilis*.

The next species belongs to a south Atlantic group of peculiarly polished black species, such as *callida*, *nitida* and *lubrica*, and *splendens* and *virginica* may be regarded as also allied:

Baris anaplata n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, highly polished and deep black, the legs just visibly picescent; beak thick, only feebly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax in the male and finely, sparsely punctured; prothorax with a feebly and evenly arcuate upper profile, more than a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, gradually rounded and then more strongly converging apically, the basal lobe moderate, obtuse; punctures small and sparse, becoming coarser and closer though shallow at the sides; median smooth line not evident except at base; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, nearly a fifth wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides evidently converging and feebly arcuate

to the obtusely rounded apex, the humeral callus somewhat prominent; grooves moderately coarse, deep; intervals from a little less to somewhat more than twice as wide as the grooves, their surface not flat but evidently convex and with single series of extremely minute and feeble, barely observable punctures; setæ very minute and not distinct; abdomen with distinct though sparse punctures, the male with a triangular basal concavity, rather shallow and extending not quite through the second segment. Length (♂) 3.9 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Florida (Indian River).

Comparable in some respects with *lubrica*, but with very different elytral sculpture, the intervals in that species being flat as usual, with series of well developed punctures.

Baris virginica n. sp.—Elongate, oblong-suboval, convex, polished, deep black, the legs often feebly piceous; beak in the male feebly arcuate, distinctly but not very closely punctate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, only a little longer and thicker in the female; prothorax with feebly and evenly arcuate upper profile, a fourth, or slightly more, wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rather gradually rounding in nearly apical third, slightly rounded at the basal angles; punctures moderate or small and sparser medially, coarser and subcontiguous laterally, the median smooth line wanting; basal lobe moderate, the scutellum small, rounded; elytra rather long, fully two-fifths longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer, the sides just visibly converging and feebly arcuate to the broadly obtuse apex, the humeral callus rather large, only moderately prominent; grooves deep, somewhat coarse, the intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, each with a line of small and well separated punctures, which are sometimes slightly confused, the second and third somewhat wider; setæ minute and inconspicuous; abdomen moderately and loosely, sometimes medially very finely, punctate, having in the male a short feeble basal impression half as long as the first segment. Length (♂ ♀) 4.0–4.5 mm.; width 1.6–1.85 mm. Virginia (Norfolk). Seven specimens.

Rather closely allied to *splendens* Csy. (*interstitialis* Lec. nec Say), from Fernandina, Florida, but more elongate and larger in size, with somewhat longer beak and less abbreviated prothorax.

In my revision (p. 502), I confused several forms with typical *tenuestriata*, and, at that time, construed them as parts of a single species, but since then, with greater knowledge of the average extent of individual variation in the species of the genus, I have become convinced that there are a number of distinct species allied to *tenuestriata*, of which the following should be described:

Baris laxicollis n. sp.—Subparallel, convex, rather shining, deep black throughout; beak arcuate, densely and strongly punctate, four-fifths as

long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax with the upper profile a little more sloping near the apex, large, not quite a third wider than long, the sides parallel, distinctly arcuate, rounding and convergent in about apical third, the apex slightly constricted; basal lobe relatively small and feeble; punctures not very coarse but deep and dense, barely separated medially, the median smooth line obsolete; scutellum small, subquadrate, punctulate but not impressed; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides very feebly converging and nearly straight to the rapidly obtuse apex, the humeral callus distinct, obtuse; grooves rather coarse, deep, the punctures distinct, sometimes slightly crenulative; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of very fine punctures, the second and third wider and with more confused punctures; abdomen strongly but loosely punctate. Length (♀) 4.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. California (south of San Francisco),—Dunn. One specimen.

I do not understand how the type of this species could have been placed with typical *tenuestriata*, where the elytral striae are notably fine and not over a fourth or fifth as wide as the intervals; it is also a much larger species, with more densely punctured prothorax.

Baris instans n. sp.—Elongate, subparallel, convex, deep black throughout, not very shining; beak (♂) thick, feebly arcuate, densely punctate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the upper profile of which is almost evenly arcuate, fully a third wider than long, the sides subangularly inflated near the base in the types, thence feebly converging and almost straight, rounding broadly and converging in about apical third; punctures moderate but deep and dense, slightly separated and a little smaller medially, the smooth line narrow, not extending to the apex, which is very briefly subconstricted; scutellum transversely ovoidal, feebly punctate; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, equal in width to the broad prothorax and very nearly twice as long, the sides parallel, gradually rounding behind from about the middle, the humeral callus very moderate; grooves deep and crenulate, moderately coarse; intervals flat, not quite three times as wide as the grooves, with the very fine punctures forming a broadly confused line along the middle of each; setae very minute, scarcely observable; abdomen rather strongly but loosely punctate, with a strongly punctate impression in the male, extending half through the second segment; pygidium only feebly convex, densely punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 4.0–4.6 mm.; width 1.65–1.8 mm. California (south of San Francisco),—Dunn. Three examples.

The type indicates a species very different from *tenuestriata* in the coarse elytral grooves and much inflated prothorax, and, from *laxicollis*, it differs in the less coarse elytral grooves and slightly less stout and more parallel form of the body. The dimensions of the unique male type of *tenuestriata* are 4.3 by 1.45 mm.

Baris gradata n. sp.—Somewhat narrower than *instans*, more shining, deep black throughout; beak arcuate, densely punctate, very nearly as

long as the prothorax (♀); the latter with the upper line evenly arcuate in profile, almost a fourth wider than long, feebly inflated near the base, the nearly straight sides gradually rounding before the middle, the apex very briefly subconstricted; punctures moderate but deep, distinctly separated, becoming dense laterally, the median smooth line evident, except toward base and apex; scutellum very small, impressed; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, subparallel, gradually rounding behind, the humeral callus rather notably prominent; grooves somewhat narrow, deep, finely and very indistinctly subcrenulate; intervals between three and four times as wide as the striæ, with uneven loose series of minute and almost indistinct punctures; abdomen distinctly but shallowly, loosely punctate. Length (♀) 4.25 mm.; width 1.6 mm. California (south of San Francisco),—Dunn. One example.

Allied evidently to the last but smaller and much narrower, with a more loosely punctate prothorax and with the elytral grooves narrower and much less crenulate, though decidedly coarser than in *tenuestriata*; in the female type the strial intervals are distinctly convex and the interstitial punctures very minute and indistinct.

Baris crenulita n. sp.—Larger and stouter, somewhat shorter and broader than in *instans*, much larger and broader than in *tenuestriata*, deep black throughout and shining; beak in the male thick, feebly arcuate, densely punctate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the upper line of which is subevenly arcuate in profile; prothorax unusually short and transverse though scarcely one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel, slightly arcuate, rounding and rapidly converging anteriorly, the apical constriction subobsolete; basal lobe small and feeble; punctures rather coarse, dense, a little smaller and slightly separated medially, the smooth median line evident but abbreviated; scutellum very small, rounded, impressed; elytra long, rather more than one-half longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and a little more than twice as long, the feebly converging sides slightly arcuate, the apex obtuse, the humeral callus distinctly prominent and polished; grooves moderate, deep, minutely but strongly although somewhat distantly crenulate; intervals flat, three or four times as wide as the grooves, with single lines of very small and well separated punctures, the setæ minute; abdomen rather coarsely but loosely punctate, with a feeble concavity at base in the male, extending slightly upon the second segment; pygidium densely punctate, convex inferiorly. Length (♂) 4.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. California (San Diego Co.). One example.

The type of this species represents one of the allies of *tenuestriata*, but is very distinct in the short, broad and cribrate prothorax and long elytra, with sharply crenate striæ, which are much less coarse than in *laxicollis* but twice as wide as in *tenuestriata*.

The following four species are comparable only with *rubripes*:

Baris inculta n. sp.—Stout, oblong-oval, convex, rather shining, black, the legs obscure rufous; beak arcuate, four-sevenths as long as the prothorax in the female, rugosely punctate; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the sides almost evenly arcuate, becoming parallel basally, the apex wholly unconstricted, the basal lobe well developed; punctures coarse, separated by about their own widths, dense and rugulate at the sides; median smooth line subobliterated; scutellum very small, quadrate, emarginate behind; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides subparallel, gradually rounding behind, the humeral callus moderately prominent; grooves moderately coarse, deep; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, with confused or sometimes unilineate punctures, which are somewhat strong and numerous, the second and third slightly wider than the others; setæ small but glistening; abdomen moderately and loosely punctate, more densely at sides and tip as usual. Length (♀) 4.4–4.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. California (San Diego and Colton),—Ricksecker and Wickham. Seven specimens.

Very much stouter than *rubripes* and larger in size, with coarser and less close pronotal punctures and absence of the conspicuous smooth median line of that species; the legs are longer and stouter and the femora more coarsely punctured.

Baris subcylindrica n. sp.—Parallel, rather stout, moderately convex and shining, blackish-piceous, the elytra, under surface and beak piceo-rufous, the legs brighter rufous; beak in the female cylindric, arcuate, rather closely punctate and fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter large, nearly a third wider than long, widest slightly before the base, the sides thence converging and feebly arcuate, gradually rounded and more convergent in about apical fourth; punctures moderate and separated by fully their own diameters medially, gradually coarser and close laterally, the smooth median line distinct, subentire and somewhat tumid, the basal lobe well developed and rounded; scutellum small, rounded, flat and punctulate; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides parallel and nearly straight, obtusely rounded in apical third, the humeri prominent; grooves deep, rather coarse, finer sutural, the intervals almost twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of punctures which are moderate in size and separation, the second and third wider, with the punctures smaller and more confused; setæ very small; abdomen finely and sparsely punctate, more strongly and closely toward sides and apex. Length (♀) 4.2 mm.; width 1.8 mm. California (Lake Co.),—Fuchs.

Distinguishable from *rubripes*, from about the same region, in its stouter form and larger size, relatively larger and somewhat more loosely punctate prothorax, which, in that species, is always distinctly narrower than the elytra, finer interstitial punctures and somewhat longer beak.

Baris trajectory n. sp.—Subcylindric and convex, shining and blackish-piceous, the legs and distal parts of the beak bright rufous; beak in the male cylindro-arcuate, rather closely punctulate and fully four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter a third wider than long, the sides almost evenly arcuate and moderately converging, a little more so anteriorly, slightly narrowed at base; punctures rather coarse, deep and very close-set throughout, cribrate, denser and confluent along the sides, with the median smooth line very short, central and feebly defined; basal lobe abrupt, rounded, the scutellum small, rounded and having one or two punctures; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides subparallel, gradually arcuate behind to the obtuse apex, the humeri prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, smooth, the intervals twice as wide as the grooves, strongly, somewhat closely punctate in single series, becoming confused on the fifth and sixth basally, the second and third barely at all wider and with the irregularly serial punctures smaller; setæ very small; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly and closely toward sides and apex, the male with an elongate-oval basal impression, obsolete toward tip of the second segment. Length (♂) 3.3 mm.; width 1.4 mm. California (Tehachapi Pass),—Wickham.

Although allied evidently to *rubripes*, this species may be known at once by the more slender legs and beak, more evenly rounded sides of the still more closely cribrate pronotum, which is without the conspicuous smooth median line of that species, and by the closer interstitial punctuation.

Baris coltonensis n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, moderately shining, obscure rufous, the elytra nearly black, broadly rufous at the apex and posterior part of the sides; legs and beak bright rufous, the beak in the male very short, slightly arcuate, loosely punctulate and but little more than half as long as the prothorax, the latter with the arcuate upper profile more sloping anteriorly, a third wider than long, the sides converging and broadly arcuate, rapidly rounding and very oblique in barely apical fourth, the apex feebly constricted; punctures rather coarse, separated by nearly their own diameters, dense laterally, the smooth median line partial and feebly defined, the basal lobe rather abrupt and distinct, moderately narrow, the scutellum very small, subquadrate and punctate; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides broadly arcuate, barely converging, gradually rounding behind, the humeri prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of somewhat coarse and moderately separated punctures, becoming broadly confused basally throughout, the second and third distinctly wider, the punctures smaller and confused throughout on the latter; setæ small but distinct, glistening; abdomen moderately and rather sparsely punctate, less sparsely toward the sides and apex, the male with a rather large transversely oval basal impression. Length (♂) 3.8 mm.; width 1.62 mm. California (Colton),—Wickham.

The coloration in this species differs from that of the other allies of *rubripes*, and the beak is much shorter. It is really more closely related to *inculta* than to *rubripes*.

The two following are subopaque species allied to *opacula* but manifestly different:

Baris alternans n. sp.—Deep black, feebly shining, the elytra opaculate, the legs bright red; beak in the male not very stout, feebly arcuate, rather densely punctate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax and black, the antennæ black; prothorax with evenly arcuate upper profile, a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and more converging in about apical third; punctures deep, moderate in size and very close throughout, not larger but still denser laterad, the smooth median line very fine though evident through most of the length; basal lobe rather small, the scutellum small, quadrate, impressed behind; elytra long, nearly one-half longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides very feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually circularly rounded behind, the humeri moderately prominent; grooves deep but only moderately coarse, more or less evidently crenulate; intervals three to almost four times as wide as the grooves, with fine and moderately separated punctures, confused on the broader, in single series on the narrower, the third and fifth much wider than the others; setæ minute but glistening; abdomen slightly shining, with strong but not very coarse, rather dense punctures throughout, the male with a shallow basal impression, gradually evanescent near the tip of the second segment. Length (♂) 4.2 mm.; width 1.75 mm. California (southern).

The male type of this species differs from the female type of *opacula* in the much denser abdominal punctures, unequal striae intervals, only the third being wider in *opacula*, in the larger prothorax, stouter form of body and more coarsely, densely and rugosely punctate beak.

Baris planifera n. sp.—Still larger and stouter than *opacula*; coloration and lustre as in the preceding, except that the legs are blackish-piceous and not clear red; beak in the female arcuate, cylindric, finely, closely and evenly punctulate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter with evenly arcuate upper profile, two-fifths wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate throughout, more parallel basally and slightly more converging apically; punctures moderately coarse, very deep and closely cribrate, very dense and sublineate at the sides, the median line wholly obsolete, the basal lobe short, broadly rounded and feeble, the scutellum small, subquadrate; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the subparallel sides feebly arcuate, very gradually rounding behind; humeri feebly prominent, closely punctulate internally; grooves moderately coarse, deep, with shining and lineato-punctate bottom, but not at all

crenulate; intervals more than twice as wide as the grooves, very flat, subequal, all finely but deeply, confusedly punctate, the third a little wider; setæ very small; abdomen with rather small but deep, somewhat well separated punctures, closer but not larger toward the sides, except at the sides of the first segment, where they are coarser and sparser; anterior coxæ separated by somewhat more than half their widths. Length (♀) 4.7 mm.; width 2.0 mm. California (southern).

The single female at hand represents a species differing greatly from the female type of *opacula*, in which the legs are similarly piceous-black in color, in its larger size and very much stouter outline, larger, more transverse and laterally more rounded prothorax, less confused interstitial punctures and more oblong and less elongate-oval form of the body. As in the case of the type of *alternans*, the exact locality is unrecorded. The dimensions of the female type of *opacula* are 3.8 by 1.45 mm.

Baris brunneipes Csy., a rather large species, described as from an unrecorded part of California, has recently been sent to me by Mr. Spalding, having been taken at Stockton, Utah.

The numerous species which follow are all small and allied as a rule to *ærea*, *aperta*, *confinis*, *socialis*, *ancilla* and *inconspicua*, although there are some that are not at all close to anything made known hitherto; *discipula* is now represented in my collection by four specimens from Indiana, Illinois and Kansas; it is a much narrower species than *ærea*. Specimens said to be *ærea* sent to me by Mr. Champion from Guatemala City, prove upon comparison to be quite different, and there are many other Mexican and Central American species more or less allied to *ærea* but different specifically and nearly all undescribed.

Baris cruda n. sp.—Stout, with inflated elytra, convex, shining, black, with very feeble submetallic lustre; beak in the female thick, moderately punctate, arcuate and almost as long as the prothorax, the latter transverse, almost one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel, arcuate, rounding and converging in apical third or more, the apex very feebly constricted, the basal lobe small; punctures coarse, separated by their own diameters, dense laterally, finer and relatively closer apically, the smooth median line completely wanting in the type; scutellum very small; elytra scarcely a third longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the parallel sides nearly straight, rapidly very obtuse at apex, the humeri very moderate; grooves coarse and deep, becoming finer apically, the intervals as wide as the grooves basally, relatively wider posteriorly, each with a single series of very moderate separated punctures; setæ minute and inconspicuous;

abdomen strongly and densely punctate. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.

The type of this species was overlooked in my revision of the genus; the species is not closely allied to any other and the abdominal punctures are as dense as in *punctiventris* though less coarse; the latter is much narrower than *cruda*.

Of *Baris monardæ* Pierce, I have two examples from Missouri; it was described from Dallas, Texas. It resembles *deformis* to some extent in sculpture, except that the thoracic punctures are smaller and still denser. The abdomen is densely punctate.

Baris regularis Chmp., a very small species, with coarse sculpture, short beak and acutely prominent external tibial angles, small transverse scutellum and coarse elytral grooves, seems to be represented in my collection by a single specimen taken at Tepehuanes, Durango, by Wickham; the typical *regularis* is from Guerrero, and the beak is described as closely punctate; in the Durango specimen it is however sparsely and very inconspicuously punctate.

Baris sejuncta n. sp.—Oblong-oval and moderately convex, polished, black, the legs slightly piceous; beak in the female cylindrical, rather thick and arcuate, four-fifths as long as the prothorax and not densely punctulate; prothorax short, one-half wider than long, having evenly arcuate upper profile, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, very gradually rounding and converging before the middle, without trace of apical constriction; basal lobe abrupt, distinct; punctures coarse, a little less so medially, widely separated; close-set laterally, the median smooth line not definite; scutellum very small, quadrate, impressed behind; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the sides feebly converging, gradually obtuse at tip, the humeri prominent; grooves rather coarse and deep, especially toward the sides basally, less coarse suturally; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of rather small but distinct and moderately spaced punctures, the second and third wider but still with single series; setæ very small; abdomen with small sparse punctures, closer and larger laterally. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Florida. One example.

The only species with which this can be at all closely compared is *æneomicans*, said to be from Massachusetts, but there is no trace of the æneous lustre so pronounced in that form; the body is smaller and shorter and the legs rufescent and not black.

Baris persola n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, shining, black, with somewhat æneous lustre; beak in the female thick, arcuate, three-fourths

as long as the prothorax and finely, loosely punctate; prothorax transverse, not quite one-half wider than long, the upper profile evenly arcuate; sides feebly converging and but slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and converging in about apical third; basal lobe small but abrupt; punctures coarse, separated by fully their own diameters, dense at the sides, the median smooth line not definite; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently but not greatly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rapidly obtuse at tip; humeral callus rather large and prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep and very abrupt externally, much less coarse sutural; intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of very fine and widely spaced punctures, the second and third much wider than the others, but with the fine punctures still in single series; setæ very small and inconspicuous, the abdomen loosely punctate, but somewhat coarsely latero-basally. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Missouri (St. Louis),—Schuster. One example.

This species is also allied to *æneomicans* and has a somewhat similar æneous lustre, but the prothorax is not subevenly rounded at the sides as in that form, and the interstrial punctures of the elytra are much more minute.

Baris mobilensis n. sp.—Small, polished, black, with slight æneous lustre, the legs black or nearly so; beak rather slender, finely, sparsely punctate, strongly and evenly arcuate and three-fourths (♂) or four-fifths (♀) as long as the prothorax, the latter short, one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel and scarcely arcuate in basal, rounding and converging in apical half, the apex wholly unstricted; basal lobe moderate, rather abrupt; punctures moderately strong, separated by more than twice their diameters, coarser and close laterally, the median impunctate line not definite or wanting; scutellum small, rounded; elytra relatively long, about one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to the gradually obtuse apex, the humeri prominent; grooves moderate, smooth, very deep, a little coarser basally; intervals all with a single line of minute and widely separated punctures, the second and third much wider than the others; setæ minute and indistinct; abdomen minutely, remotely punctulate, more evidently latero-basally, not evidently modified in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 2.5–2.8 mm.; width 0.9–1.2 mm. Alabama (Mobile). Three specimens.

Allied also to the *æneomicans* section, but very much smaller and narrower than any of the others; it is also allied somewhat to *area*, but differs in its narrower and more elongate form, shorter prothorax and much longer beak.

Baris subtropica n. sp.—Elongate and feebly subrhomboidal, convex, polished, black, with evident subæneous lustre, the legs black; beak

thick, arcuate, finely, not densely punctulate, barely visibly shorter than the prothorax in the apparently male type; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounded and then oblique in nearly apical third; punctures deep, rather coarse, less so medially, separated by about their own diameters, coarser, dense and somewhat longitudinally confluent at the sides, the smooth median line obliterated; basal lobe short but rather abrupt, rounded, the scutellum small, subquadrate, impressed at apex; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides notably converging, the apex somewhat narrowly and obtusely rounded, the humeri prominent; grooves deep, rather coarse, less so sutural, smooth, not evidently punctate; intervals scarcely twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and well separated punctures, the second and third much wider than the others but with single series; setæ very small, almost indistinct; abdomen very finely, sparsely punctate throughout; metasternum very coarsely punctate. Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Florida. One example.

Evidently belongs to the *æneomicans* group, and, as in that species, having fine sparse abdominal and coarse metasternal punctures, the latter similar also to the otherwise not closely allied *metasternalis*, but in *subtropica* the prothorax is very different in outline, the body narrower and the elytra more cuneiform.

Baris rostrina n. sp.—Elongate-oval, very convex, shining, black, not metallic, the legs feebly picescent; beak in the male rather thick, very moderately arcuate, closely punctulate, impressed above near basal third, so that the basal part is more convex in profile, about two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter between a fourth and fifth wider than long, the sides almost evenly arcuate from base to apex, becoming gradually parallel but arcuate basally; basal lobe very short and rounded; punctures strong and deep, separated by about their own diameters, coarser and densely rugulose laterally, the smooth median line narrow from base to anterior third; scutellum small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and a little less than twice as long, the sides feebly converging and broadly, distinctly arcuate to the rather narrowly obtuse apex, the humeral callus inconspicuous; grooves moderately coarse, deep, smooth; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, with single lines of very moderate and rather well separated punctures, the third wider and with the punctures confused; setæ very small, inconspicuous; abdomen with somewhat strong, deep and dense punctures throughout, broadly and very feebly impressed at base in the male. Length (♂) 2.8 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Missouri (St. Louis),—Schuster. One specimen.

It is impossible to estimate the constancy of the peculiar modification of the beak in the single type, but the species is very distinct otherwise in its narrowly elongate-oval and very convex form and

strong dense punctures of the abdomen, not as coarse or dense however as in *punctiventris*.

Baris amnicola n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, moderately shining, black throughout; beak in the female rather short and slender, arcuate, moderately closely punctulate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, which is two-sevenths wider than long, with the sides subevenly arcuate, becoming feebly so and subparallel posteriorly; basal lobe moderate; punctures somewhat coarse and dense, smaller and rather well separated medially, the smooth line small, not well defined; scutellum small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, the apex moderately obtuse; humeral callus not conspicuous; grooves moderately coarse, deep, not crenulate, the intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of more or less widely separated, moderate punctures, the second and third a little wider, the setæ very small and inconspicuous; abdomen somewhat strongly but loosely punctate. Length (♀) 2.9 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham.

This species may be placed near the last, which it resembles somewhat in general habitus, but the abdominal punctures are much more separated and shallower, and the beak is more slender.

Baris obsequens n. sp.—Evenly oval, less elongate and convex than the preceding, more shining, piceo-rufous in color throughout; beak in the female feebly arcuate, rather closely punctulate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter a third wider than long, with the sides converging and broadly arcuate from the base, a little more converging at apex, the basal lobe short and obtuse; punctures somewhat strong, well separated and rather small medially, gradually a little coarser and close laterally, the smooth median line obsolete; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra a third or more longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the converging sides distinctly arcuate to the narrowly obtuse apex; humeral callus very moderate; grooves moderate, deep and not crenulate except slightly at base; intervals fully twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of moderate and rather well separated punctures, those of the second and third fine and more close-set, the setæ minute but evident; abdomen moderately and rather loosely punctate. Length (♀) 2.6 mm.; width 1.05 mm. Texas (locality unrecorded).

A small and evenly oval, polished, pallescent species, not very closely allied to any other, but which may be associated with the two preceding.

Baris confinis Lec., and *socialis* Csy., are both abundant and widely distributed from the Great Lakes to southern Florida, and the latter extends also to Texas; *confinis* is shorter, smaller and

more closely sculptured than *socialis* and generally has a very faint æneous lustre, wholly wanting in the blacker and more shining, more elongate-oval *socialis*; *ancilla* Csy., from Tampa, Florida, is allied rather closely to *socialis*, resembling it almost exactly in outline and size, but the pronotal punctures are smaller, the serial punctures of the elytra much more minute and more widely separated, and the beak is longer and notably heavier. The following four species are more or less closely allied to *ancilla* and *socialis*, though *carolinensis* is closer to *confinis*, being similarly rather closely sculptured and less elongate than the others, but it is smaller and narrower than *confinis*:

Baris neptis n. sp.—Rather broadly oval, convex, deep black, polished, without trace of metallic lustre; beak in the male rather slender, arcuate, finely, loosely punctate and barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and very strongly converging in about apical fourth, the basal lobe short; punctures moderate though deep, separated by their own widths or more and very small medio-apically, gradually coarser and closer though barely contiguous at the sides, the median smooth line subobsolete; scutellum very small, rounded, emarginate behind; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, rather evidently wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides slightly converging and broadly arcuate, the apex moderately obtuse, the humeri somewhat prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, somewhat crenulate basally; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of fine and moderately separated punctures, the second and third wider, more unevenly uniseriate; setæ minute; abdomen with rather coarse, deep and close-set punctures, having (♂) a feeble medio-basal concavity, gradually evanescent on the second segment. Length (♂) 3.3 mm.; width 1.4 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).

Notably broader than *socialis* and with coarser and much closer abdominal punctures.

Baris metasternalis n. sp.—Form rather narrowly elongate-oval, more strongly convex, polished, deep black, without metallic lustre; beak rather slender, feebly arcuate, finely, loosely punctate and about two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter only a fifth wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding and more convergent in about apical fourth; basal lobe rather small and feeble; punctures strong though only moderately coarse, well separated, longitudinally subconfluent at the sides, the median smooth line narrow and not strongly defined; scutellum minute, rounded, impressed; elytra a little more than two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate, the apex obtuse, the humeri moderately prominent;

grooves not very coarse but deep, not at all crenate, the intervals twice as wide, each with a single even series of small and well separated punctures, the second and third slightly wider, evenly uniseriate, but with the punctures smaller and more close-set; setæ very minute and inconspicuous; metasternum with very coarse punctures having three times the area of those of the side-pieces or of the base of the abdomen, the latter separated by their own widths at the sides. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.15 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller.

Narrower, more elongate and more convex than *socialis*, with slightly shorter beak and very much coarser metasternal punctures.

Baris carolinensis n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, moderately convex, polished, black, with just visible æneous lustre; beak not stout, feebly arcuate, rather closely punctulate, three-fifths (♂) or three-fourths (♀) as long as the prothorax, which is a third to two-fifths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding and very convergent in about apical fourth, the basal lobe moderate, cuspidiform; punctures relatively rather coarse, deep, separated by about their own diameters, dense and longitudinally subconfluent at the sides, the smooth median line evident but abbreviated; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, rather evidently wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded, the humeri polished, not very prominent; grooves somewhat coarse, very deep, with smooth sides, the intervals barely twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of fine and well separated punctures, which are more irregular on the wider second and third intervals, the setæ minute and inconspicuous; abdomen moderately and loosely punctate, more coarsely and closely toward the sides, having a feeble medio-basal impression in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 2.7–2.8 mm.; width 1.15–1.2 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller. Three specimens.

Allied to *confinis* Lec., but differs in its somewhat smaller size and slightly narrower outline, also in the somewhat longer beak and more shouldered prothorax, which has likewise an unusually abbreviated form and strong, rather close-set punctures, differing in these and other respects from *socialis* and *ancilla*.

Baris ashevillensis n. sp.—Oblong-oval, elongate, strongly convex, polished, black, without metallic lustre of any kind; beak in the male short, arcuate, finely, not densely punctate and scarcely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, which is less abbreviated than in the preceding or in *confinis*, the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and converging in apical fourth; basal lobe small, feeble; punctures moderate, separated by twice their diameters, becoming coarser and close toward the sides, the median smooth line evident but abbreviated; scutellum small, rounded; elytra rather more than two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and a little less

than twice as long, the sides barely visibly converging and broadly arcuate, obtusely rounded at apex, the humeral callus rather feeble; grooves moderately coarse, deep, the intervals about one-half wider than the grooves, the second and third a little wider, all with a single series of small and well separated punctures; abdomen rather coarsely, deeply and closely punctate, the punctures forming an uneven transverse series on the third and fourth segments, having in the male a feeble medio-basal impression, obsolete near the apex of the second segment; pygidium convex, with deep though moderate and not densely crowded punctures. Length (♂) 3.1 mm.; width 1.3 mm. North Carolina (Asheville). One example.

This species can be compared only with *socialis*, but differs in the shorter and less sculptured beak and stronger and denser abdominal punctuation; the prothorax is slightly more abbreviated, but much less so than in the more metallic *carolinensis* and *confinis*.

Baris pupilla n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, strongly shining, black, with evidently æneous lustre above, the legs black; beak rather stout, barely arcuate, rather closely punctulate and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, gradually less so and subparallel in about basal half; punctures strong, separated by about one-half more than their diameters, dense and longitudinally confluent at the sides, very minute medio-apically, the smooth median line narrow but almost entire, the basal lobe small; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate, the apex broadly obtuse, the humeri prominent, finely punctate, the tip polished; grooves rather coarse, deep; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of small and well separated punctures, slightly confused on the third, the second and third wider than the others; setæ minute but glistening as usual; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate medio-basally, rather strongly and closely elsewhere, having at base a feeble transversely oval impression in the male. Length (♂) 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. North Carolina (Asheville). One example.

Allied evidently to *area*, but differing in the coarser and closer pronotal punctures and in the almost evenly arcuate thoracic sides, the outline being more shouldered anteriorly in *area*.

Baris modicella n. sp.—Parallel, subcylindric, convex, shining, black, with barely evident subæneous lustre above, the legs piceous; beak in the male very feebly arcuate, slightly punctulate and nearly four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter short, one-half wider than long, the sides almost parallel, very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and oblique between apical third and fourth, the basal lobe abrupt, well developed, rounded; punctures fine or moderate and sparse, becoming gradually rather coarse and moderately close laterally; median smooth line wanting; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra not quite a third longer than

wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding behind, the apex obtuse; humeral callus moderate; grooves moderate, coarser latero-basally, the intervals twice as wide as the grooves, the second and third wider, all with single series of minute and remotely spaced punctures, the setæ very small; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, only a little less so laterally, the male with a feeble triangular medio-basal impression confined to the first segment. Length (σ^7) 2.6 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Texas (Austin). One specimen.

This species is also to be associated with *area*, but differs in its more parallel and narrower outline and very much shorter and more transverse prothorax.

Baris novella n. sp.—Suboval, convex, shining, black, the elytra and legs with the faintest possible piceous tinge; beak in the female moderately arcuate, finely, somewhat closely punctulate and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, which is between a third and fourth wider than long, with broadly, subevenly arcuate sides, more converging apically, becoming parallel basally, the apical constriction very faint; punctures rather coarse, deep, cribrate, separated by half their diameters or less, finer medio-apically, dense and longitudinally confluent at the sides, the median smooth line narrow, not entire, the lobe unusually abrupt, not large but strongly marked; scutellum minute, rounded and impressed; elytra a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, with the sides converging and broadly arcuate to the moderately obtuse apex, the humeri prominent; grooves coarse and deep, not crenate; intervals a third wider than the grooves, each with a single frequently subimpressed series of coarse and very close-set punctures, the third wider and with finer and confused punctures; abdomen with only moderately coarse though deep and notably dense punctures. Length (φ) 3.3 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Missouri (St. Louis),—Schuster.

At first glance this species might be thought allied to *socialis*, but the sculpture is much coarser and denser, and there is in reality no close affinity in any direction.

Baris cauta n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, shining, black throughout, without metallic lustre; beak in the apparent female short, straight in inferior, arcuate in superior, outline, two-thirds as long as the prothorax and somewhat closely punctulate; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, the sides notably converging and almost straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical fourth; punctures notably coarse and close-set, cribrate, coalescent laterally, the median smooth line obliterated; basal lobe moderate, the scutellum small, narrowly subcanaliculate; elytra a third longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to the rapidly obtuse apex, the humeral callus not large, rather prominent; grooves coarse, very deep, not crenate; intervals barely one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of somewhat coarse, rather

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well separated punctures, the second and third wider and with smaller punctures, somewhat confused on the third, the setæ small but glistening and distinct; abdomen with moderate and rather widely separated punctures, becoming coarser and somewhat close laterally. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Pennsylvania (locality unrecorded).

The unique type represents a species not closely allied to any other, but belonging to the *socialis* series; it has a very feeble rounded indentation, not at the abdominal base but at the centre of the first segment; this, in connection with the short beak, may indicate the male, but the probabilities are that it is a female.

Baris sculptiventris n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, black, shining and with barely any metallic lustre above, the legs rufescent; beak in the female rather stout, strongly, evenly arcuate, rather densely punctate and as long as the prothorax, which is not quite one-half wider than long, with parallel and feebly arcuate sides, rounding strongly and rapidly in apical third or fourth; punctures coarse, deep, close-set, separated by half their diameters, denser laterally; smooth median line obliterated; basal lobe broad and very short, the scutellum very small, rounded, impressed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite half longer, the sides subparallel, slightly arcuate, gradually obtuse at apex, the humeri subprominent; grooves moderate, very deep, with smooth sides, the punctures along the bottom well separated; intervals barely twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small but deep and distinct, well separated punctures, the second and third but little wider, the latter with the series more uneven; setæ minute and inconspicuous; abdomen strongly, extremely densely punctate, with the punctures subcoalescent longitudinally. Length (♀) 2.8 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Florida (Key West). A single example.

A remarkably distinct species in the peculiar strong and dense compressed sculpture of the abdomen; in this respect it resembles *punctiventris*, from Louisiana and Missouri, though having the abdominal sculpture even denser, but it differs in the more oblong and less oval outline, shouldered and not laterally subevenly rounded prothorax and in the still longer beak.

The three following species are notably narrow, slender, convex and subcylindric, more or less resembling *macra*, *aperta* and *inconspicua*:

Baris fracta n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, shining, piceous-black, the elytra and legs obscure rufous; beak in the male closely punctulate, black, feebly arcuate, slender and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging, broadly, subevenly arcuate, rather abruptly oblique in apical third or fourth, the apex unconstricted; punctures rather coarse, deep, separated

by somewhat less than their diameters, dense and longitudinally confluent at the sides, the smooth median line narrow but distinct and entire in the type; basal lobe distinct, the scutellum small, rounded, smooth and impressed; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to the obtuse apex; grooves moderately coarse, deep, smooth, the intervals rather less than twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and widely separated punctures, the second and third a little wider; humeri rather prominent; setæ very minute, indistinct; abdomen somewhat strongly and closely punctate, loosely toward the middle, with a rather short, broad and feeble basal impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.23 mm. Missouri,—Schuster.

Allied to *aperta*, but differing in the more closely punctured beak, less evenly rounded sides of the prothorax, more densely and strongly punctate abdomen and less coarsely and more closely punctured metasternum; the type of *aperta* is a female and the beak is rufescent; it is from Dakota.

Baris rusticula n. sp.—Narrowly parallel and subcylindric, shining, black, the elytra and legs obscure piceo-rufous; beak slender, feebly arcuate, finely, not densely punctate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax, which is between a third and fourth wider than long, with parallel and very feebly arcuate sides, gradually rounding and then oblique in about apical third, the apex scarcely at all constricted; punctures moderate though deep, separated by fully their diameters, stronger, dense or subcoalescent at the sides, the smooth median line obliterated or barely suggested, the lobe short and feeble; scutellum very small, rounded, smooth, slightly canaliculate; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, not distinctly wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, the sides very feebly arcuate, the apex obtuse and the humeri rather prominent; grooves somewhat coarse, smoothly abrupt and deep; intervals barely one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of small but very distinct punctures, the second and third but little wider; setæ very small; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, gradually less finely but still very loosely toward the sides, having a short broad feeble basal impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 2.7 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded).

This is a distinct small species, very parallel and differing from *inconspicua* in its relatively narrower elytra, with finer and less close interstitial punctures, sparser punctures and more parallel sides of the prothorax and shorter, much shallower abdominal impression in the male.

Baris subexilis n. sp.—Cylindric, rather convex, shining, black, the legs feebly picescent; beak in the female somewhat thick and strongly

arcuate, closely but not densely punctate and very nearly as long as the prothorax, the latter between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides parallel and very feebly arcuate, gradually evenly rounding in about apical third; punctures somewhat coarse, separated by half their diameters or less, coarser and densely rugulose at the sides, the median smooth line very narrow, visible in basal half, the lobe moderate; scutellum small, rounded, feebly punctulate; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides very feebly arcuate, gradually more so behind, the apex obtusely rounded; humeral callus moderate; grooves deep, not very coarse, the intervals twice as wide, each with a single series of small, well separated punctures, the second and third distinctly wider; abdomen with moderate, shallow and well separated punctures, scarcely closer at the sides. Length (σ^7 f) 3.1–3.3 mm.; width 1.15–1.28 mm. New Mexico,—F. H. SNOW. *

The specimen supposed to be the male, because of somewhat shorter and more slender beak, has the thoracic punctures slightly less coarse; there do not seem to be any distinct abdominal modifications.

The next three species here described are stouter and less cylindric than those immediately preceding and do not belong in their vicinity, but they would also be inharmonious elsewhere in the genus; they are all from the vicinity of Greeley, Colorado.

Baris meraca n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, not very shining, black, the legs slightly piceous; beak in the female rather thick, feebly arcuate, finely and densely, subrugosely punctate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter nearly a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and but slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique in about apical third; punctures moderately coarse, deep and close-set, the median smooth line obsolete; basal lobe very moderate, the scutellum small, rounded and punctulate; elytra barely at all wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, a third longer than wide, the parallel sides nearly straight, gradually rounding in about apical third, the humeri slightly prominent; grooves deep, not very coarse, the intervals, about twice as wide as the grooves, each with a series of rather coarse, close and almost transversely crowded punctures, the second and third a little wider, with more rounded punctures; setæ rather small but very distinct; abdomen with moderate, somewhat shallow but close punctures. Length (f) 3.2 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham.

A very distinct species not at all near any previously described, having notably close elytral sculpture and very densely sculptured beak; the tibiae are not at all denticulate externally at apex.

Baris probata n. sp.—Larger and much stouter than *meraca*, convex, black, not very shining, the legs but faintly picescent, the femora more

strongly and densely punctured than in the preceding; beak in the male short, feebly arcuate, closely punctate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter rather large, a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, somewhat rapidly rounding in between apical third and fourth; punctures everywhere dense, somewhat coarse laterally, notably fine medially, and without trace of impunctate median line; basal lobe moderate, the scutellum very small, smooth, subquadrate not at all transverse; elytra not a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and barely three-fourths longer, the sides nearly straight and parallel, parabolically rounding in about apical third, the humeral callus feeble; grooves rather coarse and with strong distant punctures along the bottom; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of rather coarse but separated, rounded punctures, the second and third wider, with finer, closer and more confused series; setæ moderate, pale and distinct; abdomen with moderately coarse, close-set punctures, sparser within a feeble basal impression in the male, broadly obsolescent in the basal part of the second segment. Length (♂) 3.8 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham.

Differs from *meraca* in its larger size, much stouter form, more finely and very closely punctate prothorax, more rapidly narrowed at apex, in the coarser elytral grooves and relatively narrower intervals, with looser series of circular and rather coarse punctures, and in the closer abdominal punctures.

Baris oviculata n. sp.—Narrower than the preceding but broader than *meraca*, strongly convex, shining, black, the elytra and legs with feeble piceous tinge; beak in the male short, cylindro-arcuate, closely punctate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, which is almost a third wider than long, the sides very distinctly converging, feebly arcuate, rounding rather rapidly in apical fourth, subsinuate in the apical obliquity; punctures relatively coarse, separated by half their diameters, dense laterally, the median smooth line evident except toward base and apex; basal lobe small, the scutellum small, strongly transverse, not impressed; elytra a third longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the sides parallel, nearly straight, gradually broadly rounding behind, the apex not obtuse; humeral callus distinct; grooves moderately coarse and deep, the punctures not very distinct; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of very moderate, evidently though unevenly separated punctures, the second and third wider, the latter with finer, closer and more confused punctures; setæ moderate, pale, glistening and distinct; abdomen rather loosely, moderately and very shallowly punctate, the male with a basal impression, which becomes gradually and narrowly, subcanalicularly attenuate behind, extending to the apex of the second segment. Length (♂) 3.35 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham.

Distinguishable from *probata* by the narrower form, looser sculpture and different male sexual characters, coarser pronotal punctures

and other characters; from *meraca* it differs in the smaller, more distant serial punctures of the elytra and in the more converging sides of the prothorax, which are more rapidly rounded anteriorly, and it differs furthermore from either in the short transverse scutellum and relatively broader elytra.

The following species is wholly unlike any other in our fauna in sculpture, vestiture and general habitus. At first it seemed likely to be a member of the genus *Pycnobaris*, having a similarly very robust outline, though less convex, but the beak is not separated from the head by an abrupt transverse sulcus as in that genus and the anterior coxæ are less widely separated:

Baris lanosella n. sp.—Broad, oblong-suboval, rather convex, feebly shining, black, with feeble bronze lustre, the legs more or less rufopiceous, the vestiture throughout consisting of long and slender subdecumbent hair-like scales, dark grayish in color and not at all dense, a little shorter beneath; beak long, arcuate, closely, not finely sculptured and as long as the prothorax in the female; prothorax transverse, not quite one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel, broadly arcuate, very gradually rounding in about apical half, the apex not constricted, truncate and much less than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, rather coarse, although narrowly separated, the median smooth line distinct and subentire, broadest medially; scutellum small, slightly transverse, tumid and feebly canaliculate; elytra oblong, a fourth longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides parallel, nearly straight, rounding evenly in posterior two-fifths, the humeral callus very feeble, the sides at base oblique; grooves moderate, becoming coarse and strongly punctate but not crenulate basally; intervals broad, flat, confusedly and not very coarsely but rather closely punctured throughout; subapical umbo rather pronounced; pygidium moderate, slightly oblique; abdomen strongly, rather closely punctate. Length (♀) 4.4 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Wyoming (Laramie).

The peculiarities of this species reside in the stout oblong form, and in the close and confused punctures and distinct long slender hair-like scales throughout the upper surface. The beak is separated from the head above by the usual feeble smooth impression of *Baris*, and the head is distinctly punctured behind the depression.

The following is a minute species, the affinities of which cannot be determined at present; it seemed at first to be a minute and slender *Onychobaris*, but on closer examination it proves to be in all probability a *Baris*; the anterior coxæ are separated by a little less than their own width and the intervening surface is feebly concave:

Baris esuriens n. sp.—Slender, elongate-oval, strongly convex, rather dull in lustre and coarsely, densely sculptured, black, the legs slightly piceous; beak in the female arcuate, rugosely sculptured and slightly longer than the prothorax, the latter a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique in nearly apical third, the apex not constricted; punctures deep, moderately coarse and dense throughout, without smooth median line; basal lobe small, feeble; scutellum small, elongate-suboval; elytra ovulate, convex, two-fifths longer than wide, widest near basal third, where they are just visibly wider than the prothorax, nearly twice as long, the sides evenly arcuate, gradually converging behind to the rather narrowly rounded apex, feebly so basally, the base and thoracic base equal, the humeral callus very feeble, almost invisible to vertical view; grooves moderate, the intervals alternating in width and confusedly to uniseriately punctate, the punctures rather strong but visibly separated; abdomen with moderately coarse, even and rather close-set punctures. Length (♀) 2.4 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Kansas (Fort Scott).

The form of the elytra is peculiar, being feebly inflated subbasally, with almost invisible humeral callus, and the beak is rather longer than usual in *Baris*; all the punctures above and beneath have small narrow slender scales, which are more or less subdecumbent.

Plesiobaris Csy.

The species previously described as *signatipes*, which is held to be a subspecies of *T-signum* by Blatchley and Leng, is not, I think, at all closely allied, as it belongs plainly to the *albilatus* section of the genus; the type is not piceous but dark, though evident, red-brown; the disposition of the condensations of scales is as in *albilatus* but the body is very much more minute, with more slender beak and sparser pronotal punctures than in any other known member of the genus; the beak in the type is strongly and evenly arcuate and as long as the prothorax. The following species is also allied to *albilatus*, but differs in its smaller size and other characters:

Plesiobaris rufina n. sp.—Subcylindric-oval, strongly convex, shining, dark but clear brownish-red; beak slender, strongly, evenly arcuate, rather closely but not densely punctulate and somewhat longer than the prothorax, the latter fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, rapidly rounded and sensibly constricted at apex, the latter truncate and two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures coarse and close-set, the smooth median line narrow, usually entire or nearly so; basal lobe rather large but short, broadly rounded, the scutellum small, triangular; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides parallel, rounding gradually behind the middle, the humeral callus small; grooves fine

rapidly becoming coarser at base, the intervals flat, each with a single series of very small and distant punctures; intervals two to five each with a short line of pale scales at apical third, the third with dense white scales in basal fourth or fifth, there are also a few large and widely scattered scales; under surface with condensations of pale scales as in *albilatus*, the abdominal punctures less strong, the legs shorter. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.3–2.8 mm.; width 0.8–1.0 mm. Louisiana. Four examples.

Differs from *albilatus* in its smaller size, much more slender beak, less strongly punctate surfaces and especially in the elytral striation, the fine grooves becoming rapidly rather coarse at base; in *albilatus* the grooves are much less fine but are not enlarged perceptibly at base.

Cosmobaris n. gen.

In this proposed genus the beak, mandibles and legs are nearly as in *Baris*, but the body is squamose and the beak separated from the head by a deep transverse sulcus. The antennæ are slender, with very moderate oval club, the first joint of which constitutes rather more than half the mass and is loosely pubescent; the basal funicular joint is as long as the next three. The prosternum is flat, feebly fossulate transversely at apex and it separates the coxæ by about half their width. The prothorax is feebly constricted at apex. The type may be described as follows:

Cosmobaris americana n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, black, the pronotal scales large, dense and whitish, wanting in a large medio-basal area having a few slender darker scales; on the elytra the large white scales are condensed in a few small spots, in a larger area just behind the middle and near the suture and on the suture basally, elsewhere more slender, linear and pale brown; the propleura are partially denuded, the pale scales elsewhere on the under surface narrow and well separated, coarser, denser and whiter on the met-episterna; beak feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax, rather less in the male, the sparse squamules pale brown and not conspicuous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging, rapidly rounded anteriorly to the subtubulate apex; punctures strong and close-set; basal lobe feeble; scutellum small, nude; elytra one-half (♀) to two-fifths (σ^7) longer than wide, rather rapidly obtuse at apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the humeri not distinctly prominent; grooves moderate; intervals two or three times as wide as the grooves, finely, loosely punctate. Length 3.0–3.25 mm.; width 1.15–1.3 mm. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

The European *Baris scolopacea* Germ., comes closer to this species than any other, but is narrower and more cylindric, with the pro-

notum squamose throughout, though unevenly, and the propleura are not denuded; the scales of the elytra are more uniformly oval and dense, though similarly aggregated in white spots among the pale brown scales of the general surface. I formerly held *americana* to be the same as *scolopacea*, but more careful observation with ampler material, shows that they are different.

Of those species now in my collection, it is evident that the European *sellata* and *spoliata* Boh., *albosignata* Jek., of Senegal, and the Japanese *orientalis*, also belong to this genus.*

Pycnobaris Csy.

The Colorado specimen formerly placed with typical Texan examples of *pruinosa* Lec., proves to represent a rather closely allied but apparently distinct species, which may be described as follows:

Pycnobaris canonica n. sp.—Stout, oblong-oval, convex, not shining, evenly clothed throughout above and beneath with slender and not very dense white scales; beak three-fourths as long as the prothorax, thick, arcuate, its dense scales conspicuous basally, abruptly ending at the smooth and glabrous head; prothorax large, nearly as in *pruinosa*, but with the sides more strongly constricted apically, the apex more definitely tubulate; punctures less coarse, dense throughout and without smooth median line; basal lobe small, with more conspicuous and dense white vestiture, the scutellum transverse, also with coarser and more distinct scales; elytra throughout nearly as in *pruinosa* but broader, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the lineiform scales in the punctures at the bottom of the moderate grooves

* The European species of *Baris*, as represented by *timida*, *carbonaria*, *laticollis*, *artemisiæ*, *quadraticollis*, and many more, resemble the American species assigned to the genus in general features—in their nude surface, antennal club and mandibles—but they are in general very much more feebly sculptured. Some of those regarded as *Baris* cannot remain there, and two have recently been separated by Reitter to form the genera *Ulobaris* and *Neobaris*; the following in addition should be proposed:

Orthobaris n. gen.—The type of this genus is *Baris cuprirostris* Fabr. The body is very slender, nude above and feebly sculptured, apparently always brightly metallic green, cupreous or bluish in color, with the beak differing considerably in the sexes and the prosternum obtusely canaliculate along the middle. The pygidium is as in *Baris* and the other genera here mentioned.

Some other species entering *Orthobaris* are *angusta* Brull., *prasina* Boh., and *nitidula* Bris.

Such species as *cærulescens* Scop., *pivicornis* Marsh., *chlorizans* Germ., and *corinthia* Fairm., which are placed in the same group as *cuprirostris* in the European catalogue, belong to the genus *Baris* and not to *Orthobaris*, although the last named species is very isolated even there.

longer and more conspicuous than in *pruinosa*, the dense confused punctures of the broad flat intervals almost similar; under surface closely but not coarsely punctate and with lineate scales throughout, the legs also distinctly although more finely squamulose. Length (♀) 4.2 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Colorado (Cañon City),—Wickham.

This species differs from *pruinosa* in its stouter form, more tubulate thoracic apex, less coarse pronotal punctures, flatter and more evenly squamulose pygidium in the female, and coarser and more conspicuous lineolate white scales throughout the body. The dimensions of the male and female of *pruinosa* in my collection are 3.2–4.2 by 1.3–2.0 mm.

Stictobaris Csy.

As in *Pycnobaris*, the beak is separated from the head by a deep transverse sulcus above, but otherwise there is no resemblance at all in the habitus of the body, the species of *Stictobaris* being narrow and elongate, with the upper surface more or less strongly convex, the sculpture very coarse and the prothorax tubulate at apex, often with a deep subapical constriction extending across the upper surface. The two following species differ from any of the three hitherto described, in the more variegated vestiture and other features:

**Stictobaris tubifera* n. sp.—Elongate-suboval and moderately convex, shining and deep black, the legs black, picescent distally; sparse scale-like hairs of the pronotum long, suberect, irregularly bristling and fulvous in color, those of the elytra long, whiter, sparse, condensed in one or two basal tufts on each and in a short loose line on intervals two to six near apical third; beak in the female arcuate, thick, slightly longer than the prothorax and closely, strongly punctate, with some bristling scales at base above; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and deeply constricted at the tubulate apex, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, very coarse and in mutual contact, the smooth median line evident but very narrow, subtumid, not entire; scutellum small, wider than long; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the sides parallel, gradually converging and arcuate behind the middle, the humeral callus small but rather prominent; grooves moderately coarse, deep, the intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a line of rather coarse punctures, sometimes confused, the second and third a little wider; abdomen not very coarsely, shallowly and rather loosely punctate. Length (♀) 3.7 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Mexico (Tepehuanes, Durango),—Wickham.

Distinguishable readily from *cribrata* by the still coarser sculpture,

more diversified vestiture and more deeply constricted apex of the prothorax.

**Stictobaris ornatella* n. sp.—Form narrower and more convex than in the preceding, rather shining, black, the elytra and legs brownish-rufous; vestiture whitish, shorter than in the preceding, visible on the prothorax as some long subdecumbent scales toward the sides except apically, and, on the elytra, condensed loosely at the base of the third interval and on the separate intervals in a transverse area in inner half and near three-fifths from base, and also feebly near the apex; beak in the female thick, arcuate, closely punctate and about as long as the prothorax, without bristling scales at base; prothorax as usual, with the upper profile evenly and feebly arcuate, almost as long as wide, the sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounded at apex to the apical tubulation, which is marked by longitudinal plicæ, the dorsal constriction much less marked than in the preceding; punctures much less coarse, deep, dense, the median line almost similar; elytra nearly as in the preceding in outline, though narrower and with more prominent humeri and barely three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves more unequal, coarser and strongly punctured basally, but gradually becoming rather fine behind; intervals not wider than the grooves basally, wider behind, each with a single series of relatively coarse and separated punctures, smaller and more confused on the slightly wider second and third intervals; abdomen very convex, finely, sparsely punctate, more distinctly and less sparsely toward the sides. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Mexico (Tepihuane, Durango),—Wickham.

This species differs from *tubifera* in the much longer, less coarsely but more densely punctured prothorax, posteriorly gradually finer but basally much coarser elytral grooves, less deep thoracic constriction and less bristling vestiture.

Onychobaris Lec.

The species of this genus are very numerous in the arid western country, and many of them are nearly opaque because of density of sculpture. The *millepora* type is of larger size of body than the average, with finer and everywhere dense punctuation and small short whitish scale-like hairs, imparting a grayish pruinose appearance; the three following are allied to *millepora*:

Onychobaris pollens n. sp.—Stout, rather convex, deep grayish-black throughout, parallel, the sides oblique behind the humeral callus; beak in the male not very slender, arcuate, densely punctate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter large, fully a fourth wider than long, with the upper arcuate profile more sloping at apex, the sides parallel, scarcely arcuate, broadly rounding and then greatly converging in about apical third; apex less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather

small but deep, everywhere dense and subconfluent, not much coarser but in longitudinal rugulae narrowly at the sides; median line feebly tumescent but not at all smooth; basal lobe broadly rounded, the scutellum transversely oval, impressed at the middle; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, only two-fifths longer than the prothorax and not wider, except at the notably prominent humeral callus, the sides oblique and distinctly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded; striae fine, the small punctures bearing whitish decumbent hair-like scales, the intervals very broad, moderately though very densely punctate throughout; abdomen rather strongly, closely punctate, loosely so medio-basally, where there is a very shallow oval impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 4.8 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Kansas (Belvidere),—Knaus. One example.

Differs from *millepora* in its larger size, more parallel and larger, prothorax, finer elytral striae, less defined and more crowded interstitial punctures and less transverse scutellum; in that species the elytra are distinctly more obtusely rounded behind in the female than in the male.

***Onychobaris implicata* n. sp.**—Cuneiform, the body widest at anterior third of the prothorax; coloration, lustre, sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the preceding and *millepora*; beak almost as in the preceding; prothorax shorter, a third wider than long, the sides nearly straight, diverging slightly from the base in line with the elytral sides, evenly but rapidly rounding in apical third, more transversely toward apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base, with polished and smooth margin as in the preceding and *millepora*; sculpture and lobe nearly similar, the scutellum more transverse and not impressed but punctured throughout; elytra a fourth longer than wide, not quite one-half longer than the prothorax, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex rounded; humeral callus smaller and less prominent than in *pollens*; striae not quite so fine, the interstitial punctures similarly very dense but somewhat stronger; abdomen slightly less coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures only a little less close-set in the somewhat deeper basal impression of the male. Length (σ^7) 4.4 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded).

In *millepora* the elytra are slightly less abbreviated than in either of the preceding species, the sides of the prothorax feebly converging and the interstitial punctures, though very close, are better defined, deeper and rather coarser. Though these three forms are closely allied, I have scarcely any doubt that they are specifically distinct; the following, although belonging to the same group of the genus, differs notably in elytral sculpture:

***Onychobaris mansueta* n. sp.**—Somewhat smaller and not so stout as in the preceding, black throughout and slightly more shining, especially on the elytra, elongate-suboval, convex; beak in the female rather

slender, arcuate, nearly smooth, becoming closely punctulate basally and just visibly longer than the prothorax, which is a third wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and nearly straight, broadly rounding and strongly, arcuately converging in apical third; apex very nearly half as wide as the base, having a smooth margin; punctures moderately strong, very close but not confluent, the median line obliterated; basal lobe more narrowly rounded; scutellum small, transverse, unimpressed but with two or three punctures; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, not wider than the prothorax, except at the rather prominent humeri, and nearly two-thirds longer; grooves moderate, with the small and more distant punctures bearing similar pale hairs, the intervals about three times as wide as the grooves, with rather strong, not very coarse and somewhat close-set punctures, either loosely confused or in single line; setæ small, pale; abdomen with close-set punctures, rather coarse laterally, smaller and less close medially. Length (♀) 3.9 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Montana (locality unrecorded).

This distinct species differs from any other of the *millepora* group in having moderately confused or single series of rather small but conspicuous interstitial punctures.

**Onychobaris chihuahua* n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, parallel, somewhat convex and shining, black throughout, the tibiae and antennæ rufo-piceous; beak rather slender, broadly arcuate, finely but strongly, closely punctate, a little shorter (♂) or slightly longer (♀) than the prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, the sides rounding in at base, thence feebly converging, broadly rounded in about apical third; at about the middle there is frequently a feeble sinuation; apex briefly tubulate, half as wide as the base; punctures strong though only moderately coarse, very close, the narrow smooth median line imperfect or obliterated; basal lobe short, broadly arcuate, the scutellum slightly transverse, nearly smooth; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, not distinctly wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer, the sides subparallel, gradually rounding behind the middle, the humeral callus rather prominent; grooves moderately coarse, deep; intervals alternately more than, or barely, twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures not very coarse but deep, somewhat close and conspicuous, confused on the broader, in single series on the narrower, intervals, the setæ not evident; abdomen moderately closely, rather strongly punctate, more finely and loosely medio-basally, where there is a rather deep oval impression in the male; anterior femora with a feeble obtuse angulation beneath. Length (♂ ♀) 4.0-4.9 mm.; width 1.75-2.0 mm. Mexico (Colonia Garcia, Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—Townsend. Eight examples.

A large and conspicuous species, not closely allied to any other, distinguishable by its oblong form, shining surface and invisible elytral setæ; it may be placed near *molesta* among those hitherto described, but differs in its more elongate outline, much less rounded

sides of the prothorax, longer elytra and less coarse interstitial punctuation; *molesta* occurs at an unrecorded locality in Arizona. *Illex* Csy., occurs at Alamosa, Colorado, and at Marysvale, in Utah. I have now three examples of *pectorosa* Lec., taken at St. Louis, Missouri by Schuster and at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, by Robinson; the anterior coxæ are separated by one-half more than their own width, the sternal surface between them flat, and it was described originally as from Texas; it is recorded from Connecticut by Blatchley, but possibly in subspecific form.

The following three small species are allied to the southern Californian *arguta*:

Onychobaris oblita n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, moderately convex above, slightly shining, piceous-black, the legs and beak rufous; beak in the female strongly arcuate, moderately punctate and longer than the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, rounding at about apical third and oblique thence to the briefly subtubulate apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures strong and dense, the median line obliterated; basal lobe small but rather prominent, the scutellum smooth, small and evidently transverse; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding about the apex, the humeral callus very moderate; grooves deep; intervals one-half to once wider than the grooves, each with a single line of slightly separated moderate punctures, coarser and denser toward the sides and sometimes confused at base; setæ small but evident; abdomen closely, rather strongly punctate, more loosely toward the middle. Length (♀) 2.25 mm.; width 0.9 mm. California (southern), —Dunn.

Differs from *arguta* in its smaller size, less prominent humeral callus, smaller and more abruptly formed thoracic basal lobe and rufous legs and beak, these being deep black in both my representatives of *arguta*.

Onychobaris cernua n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, rather strongly convex and feebly shining, black, the legs and beak rufous, the pronotum piceo-rufous; beak in the female shorter, arcuate, somewhat closely punctulate, barely as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and only just visibly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical fourth to the briefly subtubulate apex, which is slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, not very coarse, notably dense throughout, without smooth median line, the basal lobe short, broadly rounded, the scutellum small, ogival and somewhat transverse; elytra scarcely two-fifths longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and barely

more than one-half longer, the sides subparallel, gradually rounding in about apical half, the humeral callus moderate; grooves deep; intervals generally about twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of moderate and rather close-set punctures, sometimes confused, as is usually the case, on the second and sixth; setæ small, not conspicuous; abdomen with small, evidently separated punctures, coarser and dense toward the sides of the first segment. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Colorado (Magnolia, Boulder Co.),—Mrs. Casey.

Differs from *arguta* in the more parallel form, smaller and even denser thoracic punctures, less prominent humeral callus, rather less abbreviated elytra and shorter beak; it differs from *oblita* in its shorter beak, more parallel form and closer and more conspicuous interstitial punctures. As in the case of *oblita* and *metuens*, only a single specimen is available.

***Onychobaris metuens* n. sp.**—Subparallel, strongly convex, slightly shining, colored somewhat as in *cernua*; beak in the female arcuate, closely punctulate and rather longer than the prothorax, which is a fourth wider than long, with parallel and virtually straight sides, rounding in about apical third to the briefly tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures strong, deep, very close-set but not densely crowded, the median line obliterated; basal lobe small, rather sharply cuspidiform, the scutellum very small, transverse; elytra a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides slightly converging and arcuate, gradually somewhat narrowly rounding behind the middle, the humeral callus moderately prominent; grooves deep; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, the third a little wider, each with a single, sometimes slightly confused, line of rather conspicuous, moderately separated punctures, the setæ small but pale, in regular single lines and distinct; abdomen punctured somewhat as in *cernua* but a little more closely. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.05 mm. Arizona (the locality unrecorded),—Ulke.

This is a distinct small species, allied somewhat to *cernua*, but differing in the longer, rather more tapering or less cylindric beak, coarser but less dense pronotal punctures, smaller and more acute basal lobe, smaller and more transverse scutellum, narrower intervals of the elytra and several other characters. The prothorax is much more elongate than in *pauperella*.

The following species are more or less closely allied to *insidiosa*:

***Onychobaris perita* n. sp.**—Broadly oval, convex, deep black throughout, barely at all shining; beak in the female arcuate, densely punctate and equal in length to the prothorax, which is short, one-half wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and converging from slightly before the middle to the briefly

tubulate apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, everywhere very dense, the median line finely smooth in part; basal lobe somewhat prominent, though evenly rounded, the scutellum small, transverse; elytra a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the outline oval, narrowly rounded at apex, the humeral callus rather prominent; grooves deep; intervals from one-half wider than the grooves to twice as wide as the latter, with strong and very dense confused punctures throughout; setæ minute and inconspicuous; abdomen shining, with the deep but moderate punctures not quite so dense. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.6 mm. California (San Diego).

Related to *insidiosa*, from western Texas, and resembling it in color and sculpture, but more broadly oval and with much shorter prothorax and shorter beak.

Onychobaris liberta n. sp.—Narrower, feebly subrhomboid-oval, convex, rather dull from density of sculpture, black throughout; beak slender, arcuate, closely punctulate, a fifth (♂) to a third (♀) longer than the prothorax, which is a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding from a little before the middle to the briefly tubuliform apex, the latter fully half as wide as the base; punctures only moderately coarse, deep, very dense throughout, the median line sometimes feebly tumescent basally but not definitely smooth, the basal lobe relatively well developed and prominent, sub-angularly rounded, the scutellum small, transverse; elytra a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer, suboval in form, but somewhat more broadly obtuse at apex than in the preceding, the humeral callus rather prominent; grooves not coarse, deep, the intervals two to two and one-half times as wide as the grooves, strongly and moderately coarsely, densely and confusedly punctate throughout; abdomen shining, the moderate punctures not very dense, the male with small medio-basal impression. Length (♂ ♀) 2.2–2.65 mm.; width 0.82–1.3 mm. California (San Francisco to Los Angeles). Nine examples.

I formerly regarded the examples of this species at hand as belonging to the Texan *insidiosa*, but on renewed examination I find that they represent a distinct though somewhat closely allied species, differing in the narrower form of body, smaller size and less coarse sculpture.

There are two forms at hand so closely allied to *insidiosa* that I do not feel inclined to announce them as full species, especially as the types are unique; they may be held, for the present at least, as subspecies as follows:

Onychobaris insidiosa ssp. *veterator* nov.—Color and sculpture nearly as in *insidiosa*, the body more broadly oblong-oval in outline, the beak

in the female strongly arcuate, visibly shorter than in the female of *insidiosa*; elytra more broadly obtuse at apex and with the intervals strongly alternating in width. Length (♀) 3.1 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Texas (locality unrecorded, but probably eastern or central).

In *insidiosa* the elytral intervals are approximately of equal width throughout.

Onychobaris insidiosa ssp. *mentorea* nov.—Similar to *insidiosa* but a little larger and broader; sculpture and coloration similar; prothorax shorter, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides rounded inward at apex to the tubulation for a longer distance than in that species; basal lobe rather large, cuspidiform; elytra broader, more obtusely rounded at apex. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.3 mm. California (locality unrecorded).

The differences alluded to will enable one to identify this form if rediscovered; it is narrower and less rhomboid-oval than *perita*, with the prothorax not quite so broad and the elytral intervals alternate in width much less strikingly.

Onychobaris perversa n. sp.—Subcuneately oblong-oviform and very convex, not very shining, the under surface and beak feebly picescent, the legs obscure rufous; beak in the female arcuate, densely punctate and as long as the prothorax, which is large, subinflated, not quite a third wider than long, with subparallel, evenly and distinctly arcuate sides, becoming gradually more convergent before the middle, the apex subtubulate and half as wide as the base; punctures deep, moderately coarse and dense, becoming gradually rather small and well separated medially, with short and poorly defined smooth line, the interspaces rather alutaceous; basal lobe broadly rounded, a third the total width, the base deeply bisinuate; scutellum transverse, smooth and shining; elytra a third longer than wide, scarcely as wide as the prothorax, except at the rather prominent humeri, and but two-fifths longer, evenly ovulate in form; grooves even and deep, the intervals a little less than, to about, twice as wide as the grooves, with rather coarse and distinctly separated punctures, confused on the broader, in subeven series on the narrower; setæ minute and very inconspicuous; abdomen with moderate, deep punctures, close-set laterally, sparse medially. Length (♀) 4.25 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded).

A rather large, very convex, somewhat coarsely and more than usually loosely sculptured species, which may be placed near *molesta*; it is larger and stouter than the female type of *molesta*, with notably larger and inflated, and not gradually arcuately narrowed, prothorax.

The following genus differs widely in habitus from any of those with which it seems to be associable in structure:

Madarellus Csy.

The description of *Rhynchænus undulatus* Say, states that it is a fifth of an inch, or 5 mm., in length. I have no specimen quite so large as this, but four, from Indiana and Missouri, approach it very closely in that respect and display very little sexual difference, the beak in the male being long, though not quite so long as in the female, and distinctly, closely punctured to the tip, while in the female it is a little more tapering and is subimpunctate distally. Another series from Massachusetts to Iowa, consisting of five females and two males, seems to represent a different though closely allied species, much smaller in size and narrower in outline; in these the male is not so inflated anteriorly as the female and the beak is much shorter than in the latter sex, although almost similarly punctate and apically smooth. There can be but little doubt that we have here two distinct species, both of which are inconstant in coloration, being either entirely black or bicolored, and we also have another of the *undulatus* group, differing markedly in sculpture; it is from the southern tip of Florida.

Madarellus inconstans n. sp.—Resembles *undulatus*, but much smaller and less stout, black throughout or with rufous prothorax, polished, feebly sculptured as in *undulatus*, but with the smooth elytral striæ somewhat finer; beak (♂) not distinctly longer than the prothorax, or (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, the latter one-half wider than long, the broadly arcuate sides rounding broadly and strongly to the sub-tubulate apex; punctures small and sparse, wanting medially and toward base, the basal margin with a series of small punctures, the lobe abrupt and strongly rounded; scutellum small, subogival and moderately transverse; elytra subacutely ovoidal, equal in width to the prothorax and almost three-fourths longer, the surface as in *undulatus*, the interstitial punctures only visible laterally, very small, feeble and sparse; pygidium closely and strongly punctate, a little larger in the male; under surface opaque, strongly and closely punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 2.65–3.5 mm.; width 1.2–1.6 mm. Massachusetts (Framingham),—Frost, District of Columbia, New York, Indiana and Iowa (Keokuk).

Smaller than *undulatus* and not so broad or anteriorly inflated; the four specimens of *undulatus* in my collection measure 4.2–4.7 by 1.75–2.0 mm.

Madarellus floridanus n. sp.—Stout, oblong-subcuneiform, and rather convex, shining, black, the prothorax rufous; under surface rufo-piceous, the legs and beak deep black; beak in the female arcuate, closely and coarsely sculptured basally and rather longer than the head and pro-

thorax, the latter three-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and rather arcuate, rounding and transversely converging in about apical third, the apex subtubulate and only two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep, dense laterally, smaller and sparse medially, wanting in a moderate medio-basal area; base bisinuate, the lobe large, rounded; scutellum ogival, flat, nearly as long as wide; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, not quite as wide as the prothorax, except at the prominent rounded humeri, and two-thirds longer, ovoidal in outline; surface as in *undulatus*, except that the lateral punctures are rather coarse and much more conspicuous, and the striae coarser and distinctly punctured though not crenulate; pygidium finely, deeply and closely punctate; under surface opaque, sculptured nearly as in *undulatus*, the femora strongly, densely and rugosely punctate, the anterior with a small triangular tooth beneath. Length (♂) 4.0 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Florida (Lake Worth). One example.

Differs conspicuously from *undulatus* in sculpture, the coarse lateral punctures of the pronotum and flanks of the elytra being amply distinctive.

The following two Texan species are allied to the subtropical *cuneatus* and allies:

Madarellus perditus n. sp.—Oblong-cuneiform, strongly convex and polished throughout, red-brown to black, almost sculptureless above; beak arcuate, rather closely punctulate, as long as the prothorax (♂) or head and prothorax (♀), the latter two-fifths wider than long, inflated, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming parallel posteriorly, more rounded and converging anteriorly to the subtubulate apex, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base, the latter transverse and with an abrupt rounded median lobe; punctures extremely minute and sparse, the sides and inferior surface feebly, obliquely rugulose as usual; series of fine punctures along the base evident; scutellum small, flat, ogival, slightly transverse; elytra acutely ovoidal, scarcely two-fifths longer than wide, not quite as wide as the prothorax and nearly three-fifths longer, the humeral callus rather large, prominently rounded; surface undulated; striae smooth, deep but fine; interstitial punctures scarcely traceable at any part; under surface feebly, the abdomen strongly, shining, the latter sparsely punctate; femora rugosely and densely punctate, the anterior acutely denticulate beneath. Length (♂ ♀) 2.5–3.0 mm.; width 1.15–1.5 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. Four specimens.

This species is allied rather closely to *cuneatus* Csy., the type of which was taken by Wickham at San Antonio; it differs, however, in its less abbreviated and less rapidly cuneiform outline and longer elytra; in *cuneatus* the elytra are barely a fifth longer than wide and less than one-half longer than the prothorax.

Madarellus imulus n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, strongly convex, polished, piceous-brown; beak in the female arcuate, distinctly longer than the

head and prothorax, the latter large but not inflated, a third wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding and converging in about anterior half, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base, which is as in the preceding but with the punctures of the marginal series closer, uniting laterally to form a fine canaliculation; punctures fine and sparse but rather distinct, broadly wanting medio-basally, the lateral oblique rugulosity distinct; scutellum flat, ogival, only slightly wider than long; elytra only a fourth or fifth longer than wide, narrowly parabolic at tip, fully as wide as the prothorax and, at the rounded humeral callus, a little wider, scarcely one-half longer; surface undulated; striae deep, finely punctate along the bottom, the interstitial punctures nowhere distinct; pygidium convex, rather coarsely, densely punctate; under surface dull, strongly and densely punctate, the abdomen shining and sparsely so except laterally; femora moderately and closely punctate. Length (♀) 2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. One specimen.

Allied rather closely to *perditus* but perhaps somewhat smaller and not at all cuneiform, the prothorax not inflated and not at all wider than the elytra.

The species from Temax, in northern Yucatan, identified by Mr. Champion as *cuneatus*, is closely allied but not identical; the black polished surface is evidently æneous, the thoracic punctures less minute and closer and the fine elytral grooves are not similarly smooth along their edges but feebly crenulate, especially toward the sides; the prothorax is less transverse than in *cuneatus*, more closely resembling that of *perditus*, but the sculpture is much stronger than in either; it may be called **Madarellus impar** (new name), and the specimen at hand, kindly sent by Mr. Champion, is 2.6 by 1.25 mm. in size.

The following is another species doubtless hitherto confounded with *cuneatus*:

***Madarellus hondurasensis** n. sp.—Oblong-subcuneiform, strongly convex, polished, deep black, feebly æneous; beak in the female slender, arcuate, loosely punctulate and as long as the head and prothorax, the latter subquadrate, two-fifths wider than long, the parallel sides distinctly arcuate, strongly rounding inward anteriorly, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base, the latter transverse, with abrupt rounded lobe, the adjacent series of fine punctures evident; punctures very fine, sparse, largely wanting medially and basally; scutellum flat, ogival, a little wider than long; elytra undulate, scarcely one-half longer than the prothorax and somewhat narrower, ovoidal, the humeral callus rather prominent; striae nearly as in *cuneatus*; intervals each with a single widely spaced series of very minute though visible punctures; sterna coarsely, closely punctate, the abdomen less so, more finely and rather

loosely mediad. Length (♀) 2.8–3.0 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Honduras (San Pedro Sula); also another female specimen, apparently similar in every respect, from Guatemala (Mauricio,—elev. 500 feet).

Related rather closely to *cuneatus* but differs from that and *perditus* in its relatively rather larger, though less strongly inflated, prothorax, the sides of which are parallel and less arcuate to a point much nearer the apex, where they are more abruptly rounded; the tooth of the anterior femora is large and not very sharp, equilatero-triangular in form.

Gymnobaris Chmp.

This genus resembles *Madarellus* very closely, having the same glossy and feebly sculptured surface and similar thoracic base, scutellum and broad flat intercoxal part of the prosternum; the elytral surface is, however, not at all undulated, and there are some other slight differences, these remarks being based upon *planiplectus*, of which I have a single example from Guatemala. In this species, at least, the slender femora—all devoid of inferior denticle—are quite different from anything observable among the numerous small species of *Madarellus*.

Aulobaris Lec.

But very little structural diversification can be observed among the species of this genus, and yet when compared in series and noting certain differences in outline and sculpture, there can be little or no doubt that the various forms described so far are true species and should be so treated. Blatchley and Leng are not disposed to admit the name *naso*, given by LeConte to the species which he had previously named *Baridius nasutus*, and it really is a matter of slight importance, but from the viewpoint of consistent nomenclature, I am disposed to admit that *nasuta* ought to be adopted instead of *naso*.

The three following new forms seem to differ specifically from any of the others now known:

Aulobaris subdita n. sp.—Piceous-black, the legs obscure rufous; body oval, very convex and rather shining; beak in the female arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax and more densely and strongly sculptured than usual; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly converging and distinctly arcuate from base to the evident apical con-

striction, the apex half as wide as the base, which is broadly bisinuate, the lobe small and narrowly rounded; punctures deep and moderately coarse, very close-set, denser laterally, the median smooth line visible centrally; scutellum slightly transverse, rounded, impressed centrally but not apically; elytra scarcely more than a fourth longer than wide, not wider than the prothorax, except at the rather prominent humeri, and about one-half longer; grooves nearly smooth and not coarse, the intervals three or four times as wide as the grooves and with feeble punctures, moderately close in single series and usually having a notably transversely lineate character; vestiture indistinct, the cluster at the base of the third interval small; under surface closely, rather coarsely punctate, the legs slender. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.45 mm. California (locality unrecorded).

May be placed near *pusilla* Lec., but larger, stouter and more strongly and closely sculptured, the interstitial punctures much more transverse than in any other.

Aulobaris amplexa n. sp.—Stout, oval, convex, dark piceous, the elytra and legs rufous; surface strongly shining; beak in the female arcuate, not very slender, as long as the head and prothorax and finely, not densely punctate; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides arcuate and rather strongly converging from base to the apical tubulation, which is half as wide as the very feebly bisinuate base, the lobe moderately conspicuous and rounded; punctures rather small but deep, distinctly separated, gradually a little stronger and dense laterad, the smooth line subobsolete; scutellum with numerous punctures, slightly transverse, angulate behind; elytra not a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-sevenths longer, obtusely ovoidal in form, the humeral callus moderate; grooves and intervals nearly as in the preceding, the former somewhat coarser; interstitial punctures small, feeble, moderately separated and in subeven single series, more confused basally, not evidently transverse in form; under surface rather coarsely and closely punctate, the legs somewhat slender. Length (♀) 3.65 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Indiana (near Evansville).

Related to *scolopax* but relatively broader or decidedly less elongate, also with finer thoracic as well as interstitial punctures and less abbreviated scutellum; the beak is more finely and less rugosely punctate.

Aulobaris misera n. sp.—Much smaller, rather stout, rufo-ferruginous throughout, except the under surface, which is blackish; beak shorter, feebly arcuate, not very slender, shorter than the head and prothorax in both sexes, slightly shorter and stouter and with more rugose sculpture (♂), or more slender, with fine punctulation (♀); prothorax shorter than usual, a third to nearly half wider than long, the sides strongly converging and arcuate from the base to the constriction, which is feeble, the apex fully half as wide as the base, sometimes rather more; punctures

small and well separated, stronger and close laterally, the smooth median line obsolete or short and feebly defined; scutellum slightly transverse, angulate behind, medially impressed; elytra obtusely ovoidal, a fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer, the humeral callus rather prominent; grooves moderate; intervals from less to more than three times as wide as the grooves, with moderate and very uneven punctures, larger and in subeven single line or smaller and confused; under surface strongly, closely punctate as usual. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.4–2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Indiana (near Evansville). Two examples.

Although from the same region, there seems to be no close affinity between this species and the preceding. The very small size, shorter prothorax and beak, especially in the male, and other features, showing that they can only be regarded as distinct taxonomic forms and almost certainly specific. *Scolopax* is one of the larger species of the genus, elongate-oval, always pale and with notably distinct scales lying within the coarse punctures of the under surface.

Desmoglyptus Csy.

I now have at hand three specimens of typical *crenatus* Lec., taken by Ulke in the District of Columbia; it was described from Maryland and Virginia. Further comparisons with the Arizona specimens, which I formerly regarded as *crenatus*, show that, though rather closely allied, they represent a different species, which may be described as follows:

Desmoglyptus arizonicus n. sp.—Body cylindric, subopaque and pale ferruginous throughout; beak in the male rather thick, evenly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, densely sculptured; prothorax as long as wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight, gradually rounding from slightly before the middle to the pronounced apical constriction; apex three-fourths as wide as the base, the basal lobe small and feeble; punctures coarse and dense, the smooth median line wanting; scutellum small, rounded, but little wider than long; elytra slightly more than one-half longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides parallel and nearly straight, oblique in apical two-fifths to the rather obtuse apex, the humeri distinctly prominent; grooves very coarse and coarsely, closely punctate, the intervals not as wide as the grooves, opaculate but not evidently punctate; under surface coarsely, closely punctate and dull, the abdomen more shining, with the punctures small and well separated, larger and closer laterad, becoming somewhat coarse at the sides of the first segment; there is a deep elongate basal impression in the male, extending well upon the second segment; legs short. Length (σ^7) 2.65 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Arizona (locality unrecorded).

The male type of this species differs from the male of *crenatus* in its more abbreviated form and more elongate prothorax, this being somewhat shorter than wide and less than half as long as the elytra in *crenatus*, where the stria punctures are coarser and more widely separated than in *arizonicus*; it also differs from *crenatus* in its shorter legs and rather deeper and more acutely defined abdominal impression in the male, as well as in the closer abdominal punctures.

Baridiellus n. gen.

The body is oblong, convex and clothed not densely with slender squamules, the beak very thick, separated from the head by a transverse depression, the mandibles closely decussate, the antennæ rather short, with relatively large, oblong-oval and abrupt club, having its basal joint very large—much more than half the mass. The anterior coxæ are separated by about their own width, the prosternum unmodified and flat, the scutellum transversely ovoidal, finely sculptured and somewhat setulose and the elytra each broadly rounded at apex; the pygidium is vertical and closely sculptured. The claws are nearly straight, moderately divergent and are connate at base. The type is the following:

**Baridiellus solidulus* n. sp.—Somewhat stout, strongly convex, the elytra somewhat shining; squamules above yellowish, long and slender, almost uniformly distributed, forming single lines on the stria intervals, smaller and sparse beneath; beak in the male thick, cylindric, finely but rather strongly punctured, evenly and feebly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical fourth to the tubulate apex, which is nearly three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures rather strong, very close but not confluent, the smooth line wanting; elytra only a fifth longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, very nearly twice as long, the sides but just visibly converging and feebly arcuate to the broadly rounded and very obtuse apex; striæ fine but deep and nearly smooth; intervals three or four times as wide as the striæ, finely, loosely and confusedly punctate, the abdomen not densely punctulate, not impressed in the male, the prosternum unarmed. Length (♂) 1.8 mm.; width 0.83 mm. Mexico (Frontera, in Tabasco).

The genus *Baridiellus* probably belongs in the neighborhood of *Chrysobaris* Chmp., but the elytra are broadly rounded behind and there are other differences, especially in the prosternum.

Pseudobaris Lec.

Additional material received since my revision of this genus, together with more careful discrimination of that there utilized, reveals the fact that our species of *Pseudobaris* are really very numerous, and, as a rule, are smaller, narrower and more densely sculptured than the abundant tropical species; they also, in general, resemble each other very closely to superficial view, so that much care should be taken in attempts to identify them from description. It is to be regretted that they also seem to be less gregarious than in *Baris*, *Aulobaris* and some other genera, so that most of the species are now represented only by single specimens.

Before attempting to identify the species, care should be taken to fix the status of two important specific landmarks, *nigrina* Say and *angusta* Lec. These are both small or very moderate species; the former, described from Pennsylvania, is said to be a tenth of an inch long—that is 2.5 mm.—and to have a few scattered white hair-like scales on the elytra; I have selected a New Jersey specimen in my collection as being entirely typical; the range of the species is from Rhode Island to Indiana, so far as my series shows and the dimensions are 2.6–3.1 by 1.0–1.2 mm. The other species, described originally as *Baridius angustus*, is still smaller and especially more slender, my authentically typical representative being 2.5 by 0.9 mm. in dimensions; it is distinguishable from others that resemble it very closely and are always confused with it, by the structure of the antennæ, these having been insufficiently studied in my former work; they are unusually short, the three outer joints of the funicle transverse and the club rather small and very briefly oval; the prothorax is cylindric and much narrower than the elytra. The elytra have no scattered white hairs, as they have in *nigrina* and some related species, and the sculpture of the striae intervals has an imbricated appearance toward the sides.

***Pseudobaris porcina* n. sp.**—Broadly suboblong-oval, strongly convex, shining, deep black throughout, the tibiæ feebly rufescent; beak in the male rather stout, feebly arcuate, closely punctate and as long as the prothorax, which is a third wider than long, with the arcuate upper profile very strongly declivous anteriorly; sides broadly arcuate, a little more so apically and gradually almost parallel basally, the constriction feeble; apex not quite half as wide as the base, which is gradually but strongly lobed medially; punctures coarse and dense laterally, gradually

much smaller and widely separated medially, the impunctate line evident only centrally; scutellum punctate and transverse, obtusely angulate behind; elytra very obtusely subovoidal, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the humeral callus large, moderately prominent; grooves coarse and deep, with small close-set punctures; intervals twice as wide as the grooves to somewhat more, with strong and uneven punctures, confused or in single series, always evidently separated; setæ small, even, silvery and evident, with a large loose cluster at the base of the third interval; pygidium opaque, very densely punctate; abdomen rather coarsely and closely but not densely punctate, the medio-basal surface flattened and with finer and denser punctures in the male; femora distinctly punctate, unarmed. Length (σ^7) 4.5-4.7 mm.; width 2.2-2.5 mm. Kansas (Sylvia). Two examples.

Allied to *farcta* Lec., but much less elongate, deep black in color, with smaller scutellum and deeper and less transverse interstitial punctures.

The two species *porcina* and *farcta* differ greatly from the others in habitus, due to their very obese oval form, anteriorly declivous prothorax and greater convexity, allying them more closely with *Aulobaris*; they may take the subgeneric name *Pseudobaridia* (n. subgen.).

Pseudobaris lustrans n. sp.—Narrower, suboblong-oval, less convex, polished, deep black throughout; beak strongly arcuate, closely punctate and about as long as the head and prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, with evenly and feebly arcuate upper profile, as usual in the genus, the sides feebly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from base to the apical constriction, the tubulate apex half as wide as the base, the basal lobe abrupt, prominent and rounded; punctures coarse, deep and close-set throughout, although not in mutual contact, the smooth median line obsolescent anteriorly; scutellum short, transverse; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the sides feebly converging and barely arcuate to the broadly obtuse apex, the humeri prominent; grooves deep and rather coarse; intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, with rather strong punctures in even single series and closely or widely spaced or sometimes in part confused; setæ very minute and inconspicuous, the cluster at the base of the third interval small and loose; abdomen with rather close-set punctures, not quite so coarse medially, where there is a small sub-basal impression in the apparent male. Length (σ^7) 3.8 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Pennsylvania (Bethlehem).

A very distinct species, not closely related to any other thus far described. *Sabrina* Blatch., which I have from Posey Co., Indiana, and the Black Mts. of North Carolina, is a more narrowly elongate-oval species, having a more conical and more coarsely and densely

punctured prothorax, also coarser, much more close-set and more even interstitial punctuation; the abdomen in *sobrina* is much more coarsely and densely punctate; the beak in both these species is very evenly arcuate above from apex to the frontal impression, in sharp contrast with the following:

Pseudobaris gibbistrois n. sp.—Slightly narrower than the preceding and somewhat smaller, rather more convex, deep black throughout and shining, similarly non-metallic; beak in the female rather slender, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, closely and rugosely punctured at the sides basally, elsewhere almost smooth, evenly arcuate, the upper surface tumid at base in front of the transverse impression; prothorax shorter, one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel and arcuate, more rapidly rounding and strongly converging in somewhat less than apical half, the briefly tubulate apex half as wide as the base, which becomes gradually oblique inwardly to the tip of the moderately prominent lobe; punctures deep and coarse, slightly less so medially, well separated, close-set at the sides, the impunctate line only central; scutellum slightly transverse, angulate behind; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and about four-fifths longer, obtusely ovoidal in form, the humeri only moderately prominent; grooves deep, very coarse, a little less so posteriorly; second and third intervals fully twice as wide as the grooves, the others less, the interstitial series composed of rather coarse but not very deep, separated, sometimes subtransverse and often somewhat confused punctures; setæ indistinct, the cluster at the base of the third interval moderate; abdomen loosely and rather finely punctate, more strongly and less loosely toward the sides; femora as in *sobrina*, less deeply emarginate beneath than in *lustrans*. Length (♀) 3.65 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Florida (locality unrecorded).

This species, also very distinct, may follow the preceding and *sobrina* in the lists. I am uncertain whether or not the rostral swelling may be variable or to some extent sexual.

The following five species are from the mountainous regions of Colorado to the coastal regions of the Pacific, and, as species, are remarkably local; this will serve as an efficient index in identifying them; all except *oscitans* have at least traces of remotely scattered longer pale setæ on the elytra.

Pseudobaris oscitans n. sp.—Elongate, subcylindric-oval and convex, rather shining and deep black throughout; beak in the female arcuate, rather slender, feebly punctulate, strongly latero-basally and scarcely as long as the head and prothorax; the latter is not quite a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, gradually broadly and moderately rounded and converging in about apical third, the feebly subtubulate apex half as wide as the base, the median lobe of which is rather small, abrupt but short and broadly rounded; punctures deep but

only very moderate in size and notably dense throughout, the smooth line narrow though evident in about basal half; scutellum rather transverse, only feebly and very obtusely angulate behind; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, elongate-ovoidal in outline, only barely wider than the prothorax and a little more than twice as long, the humeral callus feeble, the apex evenly rounded and not very obtuse; grooves deep but not coarse; intervals about three times as wide as the grooves, and with single series of not very fine but feeble, well separated punctures, closer laterally; setæ not evident, the cluster at the base of the third interval apparently altogether wanting; abdomen rather finely, somewhat loosely punctate, a little more coarsely and closely toward the sides. Length (♀) 3.25 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Colorado (probably from near Denver).

Not closely allied to any other, being distinguishable by the not coarse though very dense thoracic punctures and absence of squamules on the elytra. The upper line of the beak is evenly arcuate from tip to sulcus, as usual in the genus.

Pseudobaris satyrica n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, rather shining and deep black throughout; beak in the male not very slender, evenly arcuate, closely and deeply though not coarsely punctate or rugulose throughout and a little longer than the prothorax, which is a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and but slightly arcuate to fully apical third, there gradually and moderately rounding to the tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather abruptly formed, well developed and evenly rounded; punctures rather coarse, dense laterally, gradually very narrowly separated medially, the median smooth line evident but not entire; scutellum transversely suboval; elytra a little shorter and relatively somewhat broader than in the preceding, more feebly narrowing and more obtusely oval at apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long, the humeral callus rather small and feeble; grooves slightly coarser, deep; intervals twice as wide as the grooves to much less, each with a single series of rather small but distinct and well separated punctures; setæ small but silvery, everywhere distinct, and there are also a very few widely scattered scale-like hairs; cluster at the base of the third interval well developed, denser and distinct; pygidium convex, slightly shining, with small but deep and very close-set punctures; abdomen rather coarsely but shallowly punctate, having a deep elongate basal impression in the male. Length (♂) 3.15 mm.; width 1.22 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham.

Differs from *nigrina* in its stouter form, coarser pronotal punctures, longer, thicker and more punctate beak in the male and in the much deeper and longer basal abdominal impression in that sex, there being but little more than a flattening in *nigrina*; it differs very much from *oscitans* in the coarser and rather less dense thoracic punctures and in the squamuliform hairs of the elytra.

Pseudobaris sonomæ n. sp.—Suboval, convex, rather shining and deep black throughout; beak in the female as long as the head and prothorax, arcuate, rather flattened, smooth above, rugosely punctured at the sides, the upper surface feebly swollen at base; prothorax only about a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and straight to about apical fourth, there moderately rounding to the subtubulate apex, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small and moderately prominent; punctures moderately coarse and close, a little smaller medially, small and sparse at apex, the smooth line distinct and subentire; scutellum small, transversely oval; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the sides subparallel, gradually rounding in posterior half, the humeral callus rather small and somewhat prominent; grooves deep, moderate; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of relatively coarse, deep, rounded and close-set punctures; setæ small, the scattered longer hairs extremely few in number and scarcely discoverable, the basal spots small, white; abdomen with moderately coarse, even, close-set punctures. Length (♀) 3.1 mm.; width 1.2 mm. California (Lake Co.),—Fuchs. One example.

A distinct species in the converging and straight sides of the prothorax and unusually broad apex, and also in the strong, close-set series of even circular interstitial punctures. The feeble basal swelling of the beak is much less obvious than in *gibbirostris*, but of the same character.

Pseudobaris californica n. sp.—Larger and sensibly stouter than the preceding, oblong-suboval, rather convex, shining and deep black, the tip of the beak feebly rufescent; beak in the female nearly as in *sonomæ*, but without sensible dorsal swelling at base; prothorax much shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides slightly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from base to the rather feeble apical constriction, the apex broad, more than half as wide as the base, the lobe of which is rather abrupt and distinct, rounded; punctures strong and close, fine and sparse at apex, the smooth line distinct and subentire; scutellum almost rounded, centrally impressed; elytra almost as in *sonomæ* but broader, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves, punctures and setæ nearly similar, the scattered longer hairs few in number but longer and more conspicuous, the basal condensations nearly similar; abdomen with rather small but strong, well separated punctures, becoming coarse and close-set laterad. Length (♀) 3.3 mm.; width 1.33 mm. California (Hoopa Valley, Humboldt Co.). One example.

Separable readily from *sonomæ* by its shorter, laterally rounded and somewhat more coarsely punctured prothorax, more nearly circular and more sculptured scutellum and medially sparse and much less uniform abdominal punctuation.

Pseudobaris vafra n. sp.—Larger and still stouter, oblong-suboval, rather convex, polished and deep black; beak in the male strongly, evenly arcuate, closely punctate and a little longer than the head and prothorax, the latter rather short, fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight—medially feebly sinuate, somewhat as in *Baris deformis*—rapidly rounding in apical third or fourth, the subtubulate apex just half as wide as the base, the median lobe abrupt and prominent but small, narrowly rounded; punctures rather coarse, deep, close laterally but elsewhere distinctly though not widely separated, the median smooth line narrow, short and imperfect; scutellum transversely oval, nearly smooth; elytra obtusely ovulate in outline, three-sevenths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the humeri rather prominent; grooves coarser than in the two preceding, deep, the intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of coarse punctures, in some of the rows so close as to be transversely oval, less coarse or strong and more separated on the second and third; setæ very small and indistinct, the longer hairs extremely few in number, the basal condensations feeble; abdomen with moderate but deep, everywhere close-set punctures, having an oval and not sharply defined impression at base in the male. Length (σ^7) 3.5 mm.; width 1.4 mm. California (locality not recorded). One example.

This species is easily identifiable by the rather short prothorax, with coarse loose punctures and medially subsinuate sides, coarse, close interstitial punctures and close-set punctuation of the abdomen; it is not closely related to either of the preceding.

The four following species, represented by uniques, have no trace of sparse longer hairs on the elytra, the first two without trace of a condensation at the base of the third interval, the last two with only the smallest and feeblest possible development of those clusters; these species are all much stouter and more oval than *angusta* Lec.:

Pseudobaris brevior n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex, shining, deep black throughout; beak in the male barely as long as the prothorax, moderately arcuate, densely punctate at the sides, very minutely and feebly dorsally toward apex; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and but slightly arcuate, broadly and gradually rounding in almost anterior half, the briefly tubulate apex barely half as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter rather abrupt and prominent; punctures moderately coarse, deep, well separated, close and longitudinally subconfluent at the sides, the smooth line narrow, abbreviated, the scutellum transversely suboval; elytra very obtusely ovoidal, two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the humeri rather prominent; grooves deep, half as wide as the intervals, which have single series of

moderately large, close-set punctures, finer and more confused on the broader second and third, the setæ small; abdomen with rather small loose punctures, coarser and closer at the sides, having a shallow medio-basal, indefinitely limited impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Texas (locality unrecorded).

A very distinct form, of shorter and stouter build than any of the others in this vicinity, and with rather coarse deep loose pronotal punctuation; the upper profile of the beak is evenly arcuate basally.

Pseudobaris missouriana n. sp.—Much more elongate-oval, convex, rather shining, deep black throughout; beak in the female very slender, evenly arcuate, opaque at the sides basally, finely and feebly, sparsely punctulate and fully as long as the head and prothorax, the latter only about a fifth wider than long, the moderately converging sides straight, broadly and gradually rounding in fully apical third, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base, the lobe moderate and rather gradually and broadly rounded; punctures moderate in size and very dense, more or less confluent throughout, the median smooth line narrowly traceable centrally; scutellum small, subquadrate, slightly transverse; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, elongate-suboval in outline, with obtuse apex, the humeral callus shining and prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, the intervals one-half or more wider, each with a single close-set series of rather coarse and conspicuous punctures, feebler and less close-set on the scarcely wider second and third; setæ very small and inconspicuous; abdomen with very moderate and somewhat separated punctures, becoming rather coarse and rugulose at the sides. Length (φ) 3.3 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded, but probably from near St. Louis).

This is also a rather isolated species, much more elongate than the preceding and with dense thoracic punctuation and coarse interstitial punctures.

Pseudobaris scæva n. sp.—Oblong-oval, moderately stout, convex, rather shining, deep black throughout; beak in the male rather thick, moderately arcuate, not quite as long as the head and prothorax and densely, longitudinally rugulate and punctate at the sides, the upper surface very obsoletely swollen basally; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from base to the apical constriction, the apex half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small, rapidly formed and somewhat sharply rounded; punctures rather coarse, dense and partially subconfluent throughout, the smooth median line narrow, distinct but not attaining the apex; scutellum small, somewhat ogival; elytra ovulate, with the sides more rapidly rounding behind, two-fifths longer than wide, not evidently wider than the prothorax, except at the obtusely rounded humeri, and barely twice as long, the grooves rather coarse and deep, the punctures along the bottom widely separated; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with

single series of coarse and close-set subtransverse punctures, smaller, sparser and confused along the middle of the second and third, which are evidently wider; setæ indistinct, except a minute cluster of three or four at the base of the third interval; abdomen with small but deep, loose punctures, coarse and close at the sides, with a very shallow medio-basal impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 3.25 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Missouri (Schuster). Probably from St. Louis.

Distinct in the oblong-suboval form, though obtuse behind, in the transverse, densely and strongly punctured prothorax, with evenly arcuato-convergent sides and in the single series of coarse subtransverse interstitial punctures.

Pseudobaris vacunalis n. sp.—Much smaller, oblong-oval, moderately shining and convex and deep black throughout; beak in the apparent male moderately arcuate, somewhat thick and densely, subrugosely punctate, tapering, flattened and less sculptured apically and as long as the head and prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and straight to about the middle, there gradually rounding to the constriction, the apex slightly more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe relatively rather large, broadly rounded; punctures somewhat coarse, deep and dense, the smooth median line narrow but distinct from base to apical third; scutellum transverse, broadly angulate behind; elytra feebly ovulate, rapidly subcircularly rounding in about apical third, two-fifths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the humeri moderately prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, with single series of relatively coarse though separated, subtransverse punctures, the second and third a little wider, with single even series of somewhat less coarse punctures; setæ distinct though small, with two or three forming a minute cluster at the base of the third interval; abdomen with fine loose medial, and coarser dense lateral, punctuation, the medio-basal region scarcely more than feebly flattened in the type. Length (σ^7) 2.75 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Texas (locality unrecorded).

Easily distinguishable from most of the immediately preceding species by the very obvious short and uniform elytral setæ in single series; it is relatively shorter and stouter than any of the forms allied to *nigrina*, and has no scattered white hair-like scales on the elytra.

The following four species form a distinct group, to which *calata* and *nigrina* should be attached, characterized by a few widely scattered but very distinct long white hair-like suberect scales on the elytra; the group includes some of the smallest species of the genus:

Pseudobaris rabida n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, rather convex, moderately shining, deep black throughout; beak in the female long, arcuate, finely

and not densely punctate, rather longer than the head and prothorax, with the upper surface very feebly swollen basally; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and straight, gradually rounding in nearly anterior half to the constriction, the apex broad, three-fifths as wide as the base, the lobe rounded, rather abruptly formed; punctures coarse, dense and partially confluent, the smooth median line central only; scutellum small, subquadrate, slightly transverse; elytra suboval, rather rapidly and broadly rounding behind, only about a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long, the humeral callus moderate but rather prominent; grooves moderately coarse and very deep, the intervals one-half wider than the grooves, with single series of coarse and close-set punctures, the second and third wider, with the uniserial punctures less coarse; short setæ small, the long distinct only on intervals 3-5-7-9; condensation at base of the third very distinct; abdomen strongly, rather densely punctate. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Florida (Key West).

To be known readily from *nigrina* by its more robust outline, coarser pronotal sculpture, coarser and closer interstitial punctures and more conspicuous white squamules of the elytra; the abdominal punctures are also slightly denser and the prothorax is larger.

Pseudobaris carolinæ n. sp.—Form, deep black color and rather shining lustre as in *nigrina*; beak nearly similar in the sexes, arcuate, rather closely punctulate at the sides and about as long as the head and prothorax, not very slender; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and barely arcuate to about apical fourth, there rapidly rounding to the tubulate apex, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base, the latter transverse, with somewhat abrupt rounded lobe; punctures moderate, dense and partially confluent throughout, the smooth median line distinct centrally; scutellum transversely oval; elytra feebly ovulate, rather obtusely rounded behind, two-fifths longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeral callus very moderate; grooves deep, a little more than half as wide as the intervals, the single series composed of punctures rather close-set and half as wide as the intervals; setæ indistinct, the white squamules long, sparse but distinct on the alternate intervals; basal clusters moderate; abdomen rather strongly and closely, at the sides more densely and rugosely, punctate, the basal impression of the male long though feeble. Length (♂ ♀) 2.4-2.8 mm.; width 0.9-1.25 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller.

Very close to *nigrina* in size and general appearance, but differing in the form of the prothorax, the sides of which in that species are gradually rounding anteriorly from very near the middle, with the apex not quite so wide and the tubulation less marked; the pronotal punctures, also, are a trifle larger in *nigrina*, the elytra manifestly broader and relatively shorter than in *carolinæ*.

Pseudobaris verecunda n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, shining and deep black throughout, very small in size; beak (♂) rather thick, evenly arcuate, closely punctulate and as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) more slender, smoother and very slightly longer; prothorax shorter, a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and very feebly arcuate for two-thirds, then gradually rounding to the tubulate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter rather gradual and not very broadly rounded at apex; punctures moderate but very dense throughout, the smooth median line distinct and entire or nearly so; scutellum small, transversely oval; elytra very gradually subovoidal, obtuse behind, three-sevenths longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the grooves deep, moderate, half as wide as the intervals, the single series of which are composed of rather small, feeble and separated punctures; setæ small, the erect sparse squamules very few, the basal spots rather diffuse; abdomen finely and sparsely, toward the sides more coarsely and closely, punctate, the basal impression of the male deep, abrupt and somewhat transversely oval. Length (♂ ♀) 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 0.8–1.0 mm. Indiana. Levette collection. Said to occur on the golden-rod.

This species, while allied to *nigrina*, differs in its still smaller size, shorter prothorax and rather narrower and more elongate elytra, with less coarse grooves and much finer and feebler interstitial punctures.

Pseudobaris providens n. sp.—Stouter, convex, elongate-suboval, deep black and shining, the beak (♂) rather thick, arcuate, closely punctulate and but little longer than the prothorax, or (♀) not so thick, though closely punctulate at the sides, and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the latter fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight to about the middle, there gradually rounding and more convergent to the subtubulate apex, which is not quite half as wide as the base, the lobe of which is rather large and abrupt but short and broadly rounded; punctures relatively coarse, deep and dense throughout, but confluent only at the sides, the smooth line distinct, not quite entire; the punctures at apex are small and sparse; scutellum transversely suboval, feebly canaliculate along the middle; elytra very obtusely suboval, two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri rather prominent; grooves somewhat coarse, very deep, about half as wide as the intervals, the uniserial punctures of which are rather coarse but shallow, moderately separated, less coarse posteriad, the setæ very small and indistinct, the longer white squamiform hairs thicker than usual, very sparse, sometimes more evident along the first interval subbasally, the basal clusters distinct; abdomen moderately and rather closely punctate, with a distinct elongate-oval medio-basal impression in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 3.3–3.5 mm.; width 1.28–1.5 mm. Indiana. Levette collection. Four examples.

Not closely allied to any other described species, being twice as large as *nigrina* and stouter, with much larger, more coarsely and somewhat less densely punctate prothorax. The punctures of the inner intervals are finer than those of the others, as is frequently the case.

The following four species are more or less close relatives of *angusta* Lec., differing from those of the *nigrina* section in the generally more slender outline, absence of the longer white squamules of the elytra and obsolete or feeble condensation at the base of the third interval; also in the finer and more widely separated punctures of the interstitial series. By longitudinally reflected light there is generally a more or less evident imbricate sculpture visible on the lateral intervals. The very much larger *discreta*, from Texas, is also to be placed in this *angusta* section, although much less slender than the others and with coarser pronotal and larger, though shallow, interstitial punctures, and with somewhat coarser grooves:

Pseudobaris tradita n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, rather shining and deep black throughout; beak in the male rather slender, evenly arcuate, subopaque and somewhat closely punctulate, fully as long as the head and prothorax, the latter barely a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight to about apical third, there rounding rather rapidly to the tubulate apex, which is just visibly more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe short, gradual and broadly rounded; punctures relatively coarse and dense throughout though not in contact or confluent, the median impunctate line wholly wanting; scutellum small, transversely suboval; elytra elongate and obtusely subovoidal, nearly one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeral callus rather prominent, the grooves deep, moderately coarse; intervals a little less than twice as wide as the grooves, with feeble, well separated, transversely sublineate punctures; setæ indistinct, the basal condensations small but evident; abdomen with small but deep, close but separated punctures, becoming coarser, longitudinal and subrugose at the sides, the medio-basal impression of the male rather long and narrow though shallow. Length (♂) 2.8 mm.; width 1.12 mm. Missouri,—Schuster.

Stouter than *angusta*, with less cylindric prothorax, the sides of which are more rapidly rounded and more anteriorly; also with distinctly coarser pronotal punctures. I have associated with the male type a female from Keokuk, Iowa, which resembles it very closely but is much smaller in size.

Pseudobaris illini n. sp.—Resembles the preceding rather closely but somewhat stouter, the beak in the male a little shorter, barely longer than the prothorax, opaculate and punctulate at the sides; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and straight to beyond apical fourth, there gradually and feebly rounding for a short distance to the tubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter smaller and more narrowly rounded than in *tradita*; punctures coarse and dense; median smooth line well developed but abbreviated; scutellum very short and transverse, impressed; elytra shorter, two-fifths longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and slightly less than twice as long, the sides more parallel, gradually rounding behind the middle, the humeral callus smaller but somewhat prominent; grooves not quite so coarse; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single loose series of fine punctures, which are not transverse as they are in *tradita*; setæ indistinct, the basal condensations minute and feeble; abdomen with close-set and rather strong punctures, coarse and closer at the sides, the medio-basal impression of the male very shallow. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Illinois (locality unrecorded),—Webster.

Differs from *tradita* in its shorter and stouter form, especially in the hind body, in having the subapical rounding of the thoracic sides still feebler and more anterior, in the smooth thoracic line and smaller basal lobe and in the finer and non-transverse interstitial punctures.

Pseudobaris levettei n. sp.—Suboblong-elongate, obtuse behind, deep black, slightly alutaceous; beak in the female slender, arcuate, shining except on the punctured basal part of the sides, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the latter only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and very feebly arcuate, gradually rounding and feebly converging in about anterior third, the subtubulate apex more than half as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter small, obtusely triangular; punctures moderate in size, deep and dense, but not coalescent except at the sides; median impunctate line distinct though only centrally, the scutellum small, transverse; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides feebly arcuate, barely at all converging to the evenly but obtusely rounded apex, the humeri prominent; grooves moderate, very deep; intervals subopaque, twice as wide as the grooves, each with a close-set series of moderate rounded punctures; setæ small but distinct; basal condensations very small, loose and obsolescent; abdomen rather coarsely but shallowly, closely punctate, rugose at the sides. Length (φ) 3.25 mm.; width 1.2 mm. A single specimen unlabeled in the Levette collection, but in all probability taken in Indiana.

This species is distinct in the rather long, subparallel and obtusely rounded elytra, with opaculate intervals and in several other features, as may be inferred from the description.

Pseudobaris kansana n. sp.—More narrowly elongate-oval, much less obtuse behind, convex, deep black and not very shining; beak in the male short, feebly punctate, opaculate, only slightly arcuate and a little longer than the prothorax, which is shorter, fully a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rounding gradually from only slightly beyond the middle, the subtubulate apex more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe nearly as in *levettei*; punctures coarse but not very deep, dense, the smooth median line feebly traceable medially but not definite; scutellum small, transverse, coarsely sculptured; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long, elongate, suboval, more narrowly rounded behind than in *levettei*, the humeral callus less prominent; grooves deep, very moderate; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single line of shallow and well spaced, subtransverse punctures; setæ inconspicuous, the basal clusters obsolete; abdomen polished as usual, with fine, deep and evidently separated punctures, becoming rather coarse though not at all dense at the sides, the medio-basal impression of the male small, oval and very shallow. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Kansas.

Distinguishable easily from *levettei* by the characters given above, and, from *angusta*, the typical locality of which is also Kansas, it may be known by the very much larger prothorax, with evidently converging sides and less parallel elytra, which are less distinctly wider than the prothorax; the latter in *angusta* is small, cylindric, arcuately rounding at the sides in apical two-fifths, only four-fifths as wide as the elytra and much less than half as long.

Hesperobaris Csy.

In this genus of very small, oval, convex species, the pygidium in the male is vertical and rather well developed; in the female, however, it is very short, not visible from behind and forms a part of the abdomen in even continuation of the convexity of the latter. In my original work on *Hesperobaris*, I placed with the type, named *suavis* and founded upon the female, a male specimen from Missouri; it appears now, however, that this Missouri specimen represents another species, the differences being unaccountable on the score of sex:

Hesperobaris ovulum n. sp.—Evenly elongate-oval, strongly convex, rather shining, deep black, the legs and beak rufo-piceous; beak in the male moderately thick and arcuate, closely punctured and equal in length to the prothorax, the antennal club narrow, elongate-oval and pubescent throughout; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly convergent and nearly straight, gradually slightly arcuate and feebly con-

verging in about apical third, the constriction barely traceable; apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter extremely small and feeble; punctures coarse, deep and very close, though not in actual contact throughout, the medium smooth line wholly wanting; scutellum small, rounded, not shining; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, oval, gradually obtusely acuminate behind, evidently wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the humeral callus obsolete; grooves deep, finely, feebly and closely crenulate basally; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of relatively very coarse but separated, perforate punctures, the third wider and with smaller, loosely confused punctures; setæ very small though distinct, even, with no condensed spot; abdomen rather coarsely, deeply and somewhat closely punctate, with a distinct oval medio-basal impression in the male. Length (σ^7) 2.2 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded).

Differs from *suavis* in the shorter prothorax, without trace of the narrow subentire median smooth line of that species, also in the smaller basal lobe, and it also differs in the coarser, much deeper and perforate punctures of the interstitial series. The humeral callus is obsolete in *ovulum*, but is visible, though feebly developed, in *suavis*.

Trichobaris Lec.

This is a large genus, but the species are to great extent confused in collections. The character of the scaly vestiture is comparatively constant in each species, but it is subject to partial or even entire removal. Probably most of the species live on or near the ground, and the constant friction against detritus removes or breaks the scales, so that the general appearance of the insect may be greatly changed; there are several specimens at hand in which almost every vestige of the scaly covering has disappeared, a condition which does not seem to occur among the more arboreal scaly forms of the subfamily. The pygidium is much larger and usually more vertical in the male than in the female.

The following seven species belong to the *mucorea* and *vestita* section of the genus:

Trichobaris striatula n. sp.—Elongate, subparallel, moderately convex, black throughout, including legs and antennæ, slightly shining; beak subsimilar in the sexes, very little longer in the female and about as long as the prothorax, moderately arcuate, punctate, loosely clothed with narrow pale scales above and gibbous at base; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the sides feebly converging, more oblique at apex, deeply and densely punctate, the punctures forming longitudinal rugæ;

transverse vestiture not very dense, the slender squamules becoming larger, denser scales at apex; elytra parallel, rounded at apex, four-sevenths longer than wide, about a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeral callus very obtuse, feeble and closely sculptured; striæ not very coarse, deep, punctured and subcrenate, the confused interstitial squamules hair-like and not at all dense, more or less oblique at the sides of the closely and strongly punctured intervals; scutellum and two basal thoracic spots as in *trinotata*; abdomen very densely clothed with broader and elongate-oval white scales, not sparser but less broad medially, where there is a feeble subbasal impression in the male, the usual polished spot at the middle of the third and fourth segments very abruptly defined in both sexes. Length (σ^7 φ) 4.0–6.0 mm.; width 1.7–2.3 mm. Arizona (Tuçson). Seventeen specimens.

There is much less sexual difference in the pygidium here than in *trinotata*; in the present species it is a little larger and more transverse in the male, with the pale scales confined to a single anterior transverse fascia, while in the female the pale scales are uniformly dense throughout; it is subvertical in both sexes. This species is rather closely allied to *mucorea*, but is slightly narrower, with more elongate elytra, having deeper striæ and more convex intervals, and there is less sexual difference in the beak; the pygidial and abdominal characters are similar, but the scales of the under surface are not so broad as in *mucorea*, which latter seems to be confined to southern California, the neighboring parts of Arizona, and the upper part of Lower California. The coarsely punctate propleura are almost entirely denuded in both species.

Trichobaris nanella n. sp.—General characters nearly as in the preceding, but much smaller in size, with shorter beak and distinctly shorter and more compact antennæ, black, slightly shining, the legs rufo-piceous; beak less abruptly declivous above at base than in either *striatula* or *mucorea*, thick, feebly arcuate and almost as long as the head and prothorax in the female; prothorax shorter, fully a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, rounding for a short distance anteriorly to the apical constriction; sculpture and smooth tumid median line nearly similar, the transverse vestiture very fine, sparse and inconspicuous, the basal spots and scutellum as usual; elytra shorter, less than one-half longer than wide, parallel, more abruptly obtuse at apex, the humeral callus more prominent; striæ coarser and less crenulate; intervals only between two and three times as wide as the striæ, nearly flat, confusedly punctatopunctate, the pale hair-like scales still finer and sparser; pygidium similar; abdomen with the squamules slender and much less dense, in fact distinctly separated. Length (φ) 3.4 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Arizona (near Tuçson),—Tucker. One example.

Distinguishable from the preceding by its small size, more abbreviated outline, finer, sparser and inconspicuous vestiture, shorter and more compact antennæ and other characters.

Trichobaris latipennis n. sp.—Oblong, moderately convex, somewhat shining, black throughout; beak in the male very thick, only slightly arcuate, rapidly but arcuately declivous at base above, moderately clothed with pale scales, densely sculptured and fully as long as the prothorax, the antennæ long; prothorax large, a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly converging, feebly sinuate at the middle, gradually rounding anteriorly to the constriction; sculpture consisting of long sinuous rugæ, the tumid smooth median line distinct; pale scales largely denuded in the type but slender; basal spots and scutellum of the *trinotata* type; elytra one-half longer than wide, parallel, circularly rounding in posterior fourth or slightly more, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, the humeral callus moderate; striæ not coarse, deep, not clearly punctate, the intervals convex, finely, confusedly and subrugulose punctate, the fine hair-like pale scales unusually short, not close and rather inconspicuous; abdomen nearly as in *mucorea* and *striatula*, impressed broadly toward base in the male, the fifth segment similarly having a small medial ligula at tip. Length (♂) 5.7 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Texas.

Resembles *striatula* somewhat but with broader elytra and still more convex intervals, larger and slightly more transverse prothorax and still stouter beak.

Trichobaris apicata n. sp.—Oblong-elongate, rather convex, black, closely covered with slender whitish hair-like scales, not in mutual contact but obscuring the integuments, with three denuded spots as in *trinotata*; the scales become larger and dense in an apical fascia on the pronotum; on the under surface and legs throughout they are large, oval and in mutual contact, except on the subdenuded propleura and in the usual subapical polished spot of the abdomen; beak in the male rather thick, squamose, feebly arcuate and barely as long as the prothorax, the upper surface abruptly almost vertically declivous at base; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the feebly convergent sides subsinuate medially, rounding anteriorly to the constriction, the punctures coarse, dense and rugulose confluent; elytra scarcely one-half longer than wide, parallel, rounded at apex and fully a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeral callus not evident; striæ and sculpture largely concealed by the vestiture, the striæ sometimes indicated by slight parting of the latter; abdominal depression of the male very feeble, densely covered with large and unmodified scales. Length (♂) 4.7–5.7 mm.; width 1.9–2.2 mm. Utah (St. George) to Columbus, Texas, and San Diego, California. Eight specimens, the female unrepresented.

Allied rather closely to *mucorea*, but with denser and more conspicuous vestiture, also by the form of the short ligula at the apex

of the fifth ventral in the male; this in *mucorea* is only slightly wider than long, while in *apicata* it is strongly transverse.

Trichobaris arida n. sp.—Subparallel, with rather small but subparallel prothorax, black, rather dull in lustre, the vestiture fine, not at all dense, whitish but not concealing the integuments, arranged as usual in *trinotata* but less distinct, close-set on the abdomen though more lineiform than in *mucorea*; beak (σ^7) barely as long as the prothorax, or (φ) a little longer and thinner, sculptured and clothed as usual, arcuate, the upper surface less abruptly declivous at base than usual; prothorax a third or fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, obliquely rounding in about apical third, the constriction feeble; punctures coarse, confluent, the longitudinal rugæ usually evident, the tumid median line obsolescent basally; elytra cylindric, with parallel straight sides, rapidly very obtuse in apical fifth, a third wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long (φ), a little less (σ^7), the humeral callus very obtuse; striæ moderate, the intervals flat and with the usual confused sculpture; abdomen with the subapical polished spot involving nearly half of the fifth segment, the apical ligula of the male as in *mucorea*. Length (σ^7 φ) 4.0–4.2 mm.; width 1.6–1.8 mm. Texas. Levette collection. Two examples.

As in *trinotata*, the male is rather stouter than the female. This species differs from *mucorea* in its smaller size, smaller, shorter and more parallel prothorax and more slender and lineiform scales of the abdomen.

Trichobaris jejuniosa n. sp.—Parallel, moderately convex, deep black and rather dull; beak in the female moderate in thickness and feebly arcuate, normally sculptured and clothed and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the upper surface rapidly declivous at base; prothorax between a third and fourth wider than long, the sides nearly parallel and barely at all arcuate, rounding anteriorly to the distinct constriction; punctures close-set but differing from those of the preceding species in being circular, deep and not crowded, the fine tumid smooth line evident; lineiform transverse squamules very fine, not concealing the integument, the denuded basal spots and scutellum as in *trinotata*; elytra barely one-half longer than wide and only a fifth wider than the prothorax, parallel, rounding in about apical third, the humeral callus large, obtusely subprominent; vestiture of very short pale hair-like scales not concealing the surface; striæ moderate but deep; intervals broad, flat, rather coarsely and densely punctato-rugose; abdomen with rather coarse punctures not filled by the scales, which are therefore isolated, and, within the concavity of the male becoming linear and rather widely separated, the terminal ligula of that sex short, small and subtriangular. Length (σ^7) 4.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm. A single example without label in the collection of Levette, probably from Colorado.

This species is not closely related to any other, differing in the distinct circular punctures of the prothorax, and, from any of the

preceding, in peculiarities of abdominal vestiture; the humeral protuberance is more prominent than usual though rounded. The propleura are denuded in two separated spots.

**Trichobaris rugulicollis* n. sp.—Stout, subparallel and only feebly convex, black and feebly shining where denuded; vestiture of lineiform whitish scales coarser than in *mucorea* but not denser, more condensed at the thoracic apex, with the denuded spots as in *trinotata*, the under surface with large and oval dense scales, denuded in two separated propleural spots, the polished abdominal spot confined to the third and fourth segments; beak (♀) short, arcuate, stout and cylindric, barely as long as the prothorax, partially squamulose and closely punctate, the upper surface not abruptly declivous at base; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides distinctly converging, moderately and evenly arcuate, more rounding for a short distance anteriorly to the constriction; punctures strong, in great part forming longitudinal rugosity, the smooth median line cariniform; elytra broad, parallel, rapidly very obtuse at apex, three-sevenths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the humeral angles obtusely subprominent; striæ moderate, punctate, the broad and nearly flat intervals with the usual rugose sculpture; squamules oblique at the sides of the intervals as in *mucorea* and others of this section. Length (♀) 5.8 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Mexico (Durango City, Durango),—Wickham.

Differs from *mucorea* in its relatively much shorter and broader elytra, shorter and stouter beak and broader lineiform squamules of the entire upper surface.

It is interesting, on forming series of the males and females of *trinotata*, to observe the sexual differences, which are peculiarly marked in that species, occurring rather abundantly over the eastern parts from Kansas to New England and southward to Key West, Florida. The male is notably shorter and broader than the female, the outline in the latter sex being peculiarly elongate-oval and narrow; at first sight these series might be thought to represent different species. The terminal abdominal ligula of the male is extremely small and feeble and is obtusely angulate. The following species is evidently allied to *trinotata* but is much smaller and more slender:

Trichobaris impotens n. sp.—Slender, cylindric, moderately convex, deep black, barely at all shining; the vestiture of the upper surface is loose, not concealing the integuments and consists of small lineiform scales, even smaller and finer than in *trinotata*; on the under surface they are but little broader, isolated, but denser and a little broader at the extreme sides, the propleura denuded in two spots; beak arcuate, a

little thicker and less smooth in the male, more declivous above at base but not very abruptly, as long as the head and prothorax in the female; antennal club rather large; prothorax shorter, smaller and more cylindric, more than a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, oblique and feebly rounding in nearly apical half; punctures strong, in great part longitudinally rugulose, the smooth median line not very distinctly defined, although somewhat tumid; elytra parallel, obtusely rounded behind in more than apical third, one-half longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeral callus moderate though distinctly prominent; striæ moderate, the intervals nearly flat and rugulose, the squamules not oblique at the sides of the intervals; abdominal depression of the male with narrow, sparse squamules, the terminal ligula very short and broadly angulate; subapical quadrate polished spot involving also about half of the length of the fifth segment. Length (♂ ♀) 2.8–3.1 mm.; width 0.9–1.1 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller.

Besides the much smaller size and more slender form, this species differs from *trinotata* in the shorter and basally more parallel prothorax, shorter, basally less declivous upper surface of the beak and much shorter legs. In both species the pygidium of the male is vertical and well developed, while in the female it is not only smaller but more oblique and more concealed by the elytra. This is by far the smallest species of the genus known thus far.

The next four species are allied more or less closely to *compacta* Csy., having a short and more convex form of body and notably dense vestiture:

Trichobaris brevipennis n. sp.—Oblong, convex, black, clothed with brownish-white scales, which are parallel-sided in form and very close, though not in actual contact above, much larger and broadly oval, whiter in color and in mutual contact beneath, a little smaller and less dense though oval in the feeble male abdominal impression, the third and fourth segments not entirely nude at the middle, having a thin line of hair-like scales at the apex; scutellum denuded, the two basal spots of the pronotum very small; beak in the male short, thick, densely squamose, angularly gibbous at base above and not quite as long as the prothorax, the antennæ compact; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging to beyond the middle, then more rounded and gradually convergent to the apex, the constriction obsolete; punctures very dense and not distinctly defined under the vestiture; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide and parallel, rounding in about apical third, almost a third wider than the prothorax and more than two and one-half times as long, the rounded humeri but slightly tumid; vestiture concealing the sculpture, the striæ indicated by fine and obscure partings, the scales at the sides of the intervals not oblique; terminal abdominal ligula of the male very minute. Length (♂) 4.5 mm.; width 2.15 mm. California (southern—the locality not more definitely indicated).

Allied to *compacta* but differing in its more abbreviated form and shorter prothorax, elytra and beak; the scales of the upper surface are more broadly linear in form and are still denser.

Trichobaris retrusa n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, moderately convex, black, the vestiture of the upper surface consisting of close-set lineiform scales, which are however much less dense and not so broad as in the preceding, the basal thoracic spots very small; the under surface is nearly as in *brevipennis* and *compacta*, except that the dense scales are less broadly oval; beak in the male feebly arcuate, rather thick, densely squamulose, angularly gibbous above at base and as long as the prothorax, which is formed nearly as in *brevipennis* but rather less abbreviated; punctures coarse and close but separately circular and not forming rugulæ; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, parallel, obtusely, evenly rounding in somewhat less than apical third or fourth, wider than the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long; striæ moderate, sometimes clearly indicated by parting of the rather close-set scales, which however are less dense than in any of the other species of the *compacta* section. Length (♂) 4.6–5.0 mm.; width 1.8–2.2 mm. Arizona (Tucson),—Tucker. Three specimens.

The vestiture of the three species *brevipennis*, *compacta* and *retrusa* is of the same character but decreases in density in the order named, being very dense in the first, a little less so in the second and very notably so in *retrusa*. The prothorax is smaller and shorter than in *compacta*, but not so abbreviated as in *brevipennis*, and the beak of the male is less thick than in either of the other two.

The species which immediately follows differs from either of the three just mentioned, in having the scales which clothe the feeble abdominal impression of the male as large and dense as those toward the sides:

Trichobaris utensis n. sp.—Oblong, somewhat convex, black, very closely clothed above with rather broad but lineiform gray scales, the striæ only indicated by slight obliquity of the scales along the sides of the intervals, the pronotal spots very small; scales of the under surface dense, oval, fan-shaped on the propleura; beak in the male nearly as long as the head and prothorax, thick, densely squamose and angularly gibbous on the upper surface at base; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging and nearly straight for three-fifths, then rounding and more convergent to the apex; sculpture dense, obscured by the broad linear scales; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, parallel, the sides gradually arcuate in posterior two-fifths to the obtusely rounded apex; sculpture concealed by the very close though not contiguous scales; pygidium convex, with long and close, suberect scales above, smaller and sparser beneath; median third of the fifth

ventral with small and sparse lineiform scales, the ligula minute and feeble. Length (♂) 4.3 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Utah (St. George),—Wickham.

The very close covering of rather broad gray lineiform scales, oblique, and intermatted at the sides of the stria intervals, as well as peculiarities of abdominal vestiture, as related above, will serve to distinguish this species in the *compacta* section of the genus.

The following is the largest of the *compacta* series and has the scales of the male abdominal impression nearly as large as those at the sides, though distinctly separated:

Trichobaris densata n. sp.—Oblong, rather convex, black, the scales of the upper surface closely decumbent, ochreous and so broad as to approach the oval in form, dense as possible without being in mutual contact, the striae indicated by feeble obliquity of the scales at the sides of the intervals; two basal thoracic spots more developed than in others of the *compacta* section; scales of the under surface and femora large, oval, very dense and yellowish-white in color; beak very thick, slightly arcuate and densely squamose, differing but little sexually, barely as long as the prothorax in the female, angularly gibbous above at base; prothorax less transverse than in the others, barely a fifth wider than long, nearly similar in outline, the sinuation of the sides near the middle rather more distinct; dense coarse sculpture concealed by the vestiture; elytra longer than in any other of the *compacta* section, three-fifths longer than wide, the parallel sides more gradually rounding behind from near the middle, barely a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; humeri barely inflated. Length (♂ ♀) 5.0–5.8 mm.; width 2.2–2.45 mm. California (San Diego). Four examples.

To be identified by the short and very thick beak, dense vestiture, longer, more gradually rounded and less apically obtuse elytra and more developed basal spots of the pronotum, among other characters.

The Mexican *soror* of Champion, is well represented in my collection by three examples taken by Wickham near Durango City. It is a stout species, clothed very closely above with broad lineiform ochreous-brown scales, the striae being indicated by feeble obliquity of the adjacent scales, the two basal thoracic spots well developed. The whitish scales of the under surface are large, oval and dense, and, in the feeble abdominal impression of the male, become only narrowly separated and a little less broad; the polished subapical area is not continuous, both the third and fourth segments having plentiful scales except basally, and the fifth segment is faintly and

minutely tumid at apex, the ligula obsolete, being represented only by a feebly arcuate part of the margin. The chief peculiarity of the species resides in the unusually long, nearly straight and slender beak of the female, that of the male normally thick though rather longer than the head and prothorax, densely squamulose and angularly gibbous above at base. The following is another species of the *soror* section, being smaller and much narrower, with finer and much less dense vestiture above:

**Trichobaris pueblana* n. sp.—Oblong, rather convex, black, clothed above with slender reddish-gray decumbent scales, by no means so close-set as in *soror*, the abdominal concavity of the male with scales nearly as dense as those at the sides but of narrower form; beak (♂) nearly as in *soror* but shorter and slightly less thick, or (♀) also as in that species but still straighter and less thickened toward base; prothorax nearly similar, small, a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly converging, rounding and oblique in apical third, the sculpture apparently coarser and in the form of long sinuous rugulæ; elytra one-half (♂) to two-thirds (♀) longer than wide, parallel, rapidly very obtuse at apex, a third (♂) to a fourth (♀) wider than the prothorax, the striæ coarse and deep, indicated by feeble partings of the vestiture when normally clothed, the intervals confusedly punctato-rugose; abdomen nearly as in *soror*, the fifth segment narrower and more rounded at apex. Length (♂ ♀) 4.6–5.0 mm.; width 1.8–2.15 mm. Mexico (Puebla). Communicated by the Mexican National Museum. Three examples.

The much narrower outline, smaller size and finer, less dense vestiture of the upper surface, will readily distinguish this species from the rather closely related *soror*. The male is relatively broader than the female, a feature not observable in *soror*.

A small section, represented by *texana*, *cylindrica* and *insolita*, differs from any of the preceding, excepting the *trinotata* section, in the narrower and more cylindric form of the body, and from all others it differs in having no small denuded spots at the base of the pronotum. The scales of the upper surface are usually more oval and denser, but in specimens collected by Wickham at Puente de Ixtla, they, though rather dense, become much more lineate in form. Mr. Champion unites *pellicea* Boh., with *texana* Lec., but if these Ixtla specimens represent the former—and from this locality cited for it also in the "Biologia," they would seem to be so considered by Mr. Champion—it is quite impossible for me to agree; the prothorax in *pellicea* has a peculiarly transverse, subquadrate-oval form, with parallel and arcuate sides, notably different from

the form of that part in *texana*, and the vestiture is quite different, owing to the dense oval scales of *texana*. The following is another species distinctly different from *texana*:

Trichobaris amplicollis n. sp.—Oblong-elongate and parallel, convex, black; upper surface clothed very densely with elongate-oval ashy scales, concealing the surface, transverse as usual on the pronotum, the elytral striæ indicated by fine and feebly marked partings; under surface with very dense oval or truncate scales of the same color, the median basal part of segments three, four and five glabrous; beak in the female arcuate, rather thick, densely squamulose and as long as the prothorax, gibbous on the upper surface at base; prothorax transverse, not quite one-half wider than long, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, rounding in about apical third; sculpture deep and moderately coarse, dense but not very coalescent; elytra three-fifths longer than wide and parallel, gradually rounding behind, scarcely a fifth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the humeri rather prominent. Length (♀) 5.4 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Texas (Terrell).

Distinguishable from *texana* by the much more elongate elytra and shorter prothorax; in both species, a slightly denuded crevice between the bases of the prothorax and elytra near the humeri, replaces the more discal denuded spots of the *trinotata* type.

Rhaptinus n. gen.

The body in this genus is subcylindric but not slender, convex, the integuments nude, excepting sharply defined dense patches of scales, variously disposed according to the species. The beak is stout, cylindric, slightly arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, distinctly sculptured and may sometimes be tumid and densely scaly at base above, as in the preceding genus; the antennæ are nearly similar but smaller, the club oval and pubescent. The prothorax is rapidly contracted at apex and often subtubulate, parallel or rounded at the sides, the punctures strong, not dense, and very notably evanescent medio-basally as in many Madarids, the scutellum rounded or subquadrate, sometimes feebly canaliculate. Elytra rather short, parallel, only slightly wider than the prothorax, obtuse at apex and without humeral callus, the striæ fine, sometimes coarser and crenate basally; the intervals are flat and with minute sparse punctures. Pygidium vertical and distinct in both sexes. Prosternum flat, unmodified, separating the coxæ by their own width to a little less, the anterior and post-coxal part divided by a suture at the middle of the coxæ, the hind margin

transverse, not intruding in any way upon the mesosternum. Femora unarmed, the third tarsal joint broad and bilobed, the fourth joint long and the claws closely united toward base. The male has a medio-basal abdominal impression, which sometimes bears a central prominence bristling with slender scales.

The type of this interesting genus is *Baridius quadrimaculatus* Boh., of Cuba, and the Porto Rican *Baris torquata* Oliv., also belongs to *Rhaptinus*, which is in all probability an essentially Antillean type. It has many bonds of affinity with *Trichobaris*, although having a very different system of sculpture, vestiture and striation.

Orthoris Lec.

The distinguishing characters of this genus are the slender and often nearly straight beak, rather approximate anterior coxæ, oblique pygidium in both sexes, elongate antennal club and absence of the terminal tibial spur. The body is oblong, clothed sparsely with coarse whitish hair, the prothorax small and subconical and the tarsal claws are free. More careful observation shows that the species of *Orthoris* are rather numerous, those now at hand being the following:

- Beak long, very much longer than the head and prothorax.....2
 Beak short in both sexes, not or but little longer than the head and prothorax.....7
 2—Beak abruptly tumid dorsally at base. Body oblong, shining, deep black throughout; beak in the female three-sevenths as long as the body, just visibly arcuate, cylindric, strongly sculptured and rather slender, the antennæ barely behind the middle, the club cylindric, not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax over a fourth wider than long, the converging sides feebly, evenly arcuate throughout; apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, separated by their own diameters, without median smooth line; elytra oblong, with parallel straight sides, obtusely rounded at apex, two-fifths wider than the prothorax and more than three times as long; striæ deep, moderate; intervals flat, with distinct and confused though sparse punctures. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Wyoming (Cheyenne).....*tumidirostris* n. sp.
 Beak not abruptly tumid though sometimes slightly prominent at the extreme base, due to a rapid turn of the surface toward the head...3
 3—Beak relatively longer, nearly straight.....4
 Beak moderately long and evenly, though very feebly, arcuate; descriptions drawn from the female.....5
 4—Body larger, deep black, shining, clothed as in *crotchii*; beak in the female not quite half as long as the body, slender, scarcely visibly

arcuate, with bristling vestiture above behind the antennæ, which are at the middle, the club much shorter than the funicle; prothorax nearly as in the preceding but with the punctures narrowly though evidently separated and distinctly coarser; elytra shorter, oblong, much wider than the prothorax and distinctly less than three times as long, the interstitial punctures small, uniserial on many of the intervals; abdomen finely, sparsely punctulate. Length (♀) 3.3–3.5 mm.; width 1.35–1.4 mm. Colorado (Colorado Springs).

tenuirostris n. sp.

Body very much smaller and more slender, black, rather shining, the elytral hairs subuniserial; beak in the female virtually straight, nearly half as long as the body, pubescent and bristling above behind the antennæ, which are at the middle, the club not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax bristling with long sparse hairs, only a little wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate; apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures moderate and rather well separated; elytra parallel, nearly three times as long as the prothorax and about a third wider; interstitial punctures fine, confused. Length (♀) 2.6 mm.; width 0.9 mm. California (locality unrecorded).....

angustula n. sp.

5—Pronotal punctures notably coarse and almost in mutual contact. Body stout, moderately shining, black; beak in the female two-fifths as long as the body, slightly thickened and notably bristling toward base, the antennæ near the middle, the club slightly shorter than the funicle; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the converging sides broadly arcuate; apex fully half as wide as the base; elytra oblong, a fourth wider than the prothorax and evidently less than three times as long; striæ rather coarse; intervals not quite flat, the fine punctures confused, rather strong and somewhat more close-set than usual, the squamules in about two irregular series. Length (♀) 3.5 mm.; width 1.6 mm. California (locality unrecorded).....

robustula n. sp.

Pronotal punctures everywhere distinctly separated; body not so stout.....6

6—Integuments more shining, the pronotal punctures rather coarse and deep; beak (♀) nearly two-fifths as long as the body, almost straight, the upper surface curving rapidly upon the head at base, or (♂) very little shorter and somewhat more evidently arcuate; antennæ at the middle (♀), a trifle beyond (♂), the beak in both sexes in great part with very bristling pubescence; prothorax small, nearly a third wider than long, the converging sides arcuate; elytra more gradually rounded behind than usual, two-fifths wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than three times as long, the humeri rather prominent; interstitial punctures confused and well separated though rather strong. Length (♂ ♀) 3.6–3.8 mm.; width 1.35–1.4 mm. California (Ontario). Three specimens.....

captiosa n. sp.

Integuments only moderately shining, deep black, the size smaller than in *captiosa*; beak rather thick, slightly but evidently arcuate, slightly longer than the prothorax (♂), distinctly so (♀), almost similar in

the sexes; antennal club about as long as the funicle (♂) or little shorter (♀); prothorax larger than in the preceding, the arcuate sides somewhat less converging; punctures not quite so coarse, narrowly but distinctly separated; elytra shorter, of the usual oblong form, more rapidly obtuse at apex than in *captiosa*, a third wider than the prothorax and not quite three times as long; interstitial punctures finer and rather sparser, confused, the suberect setiform squamules a little shorter; male abdomen moderately impressed medio-basally through nearly the first two segments. Length (♂ ♀) 3.2–3.6 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. California (southern coast regions). Nine specimens. *crotchi* Lec.

- 7—Body smaller, not so stout, shining, black; beak subsimilar in the sexes, feebly arcuate, bristling and densely sculptured, more slender than in the preceding, barely (♂) or distinctly (♀) longer than the head and prothorax, the antennal club fully as long as the funicle or longer, especially in the male; prothorax less strongly conical, the apex more than half as wide as the base, the sides subevenly but rather strongly arcuate; punctures notably coarse and deep, narrowly separated; elytra in outline as in the preceding but fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax and about three times as long; striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals equal, barely more than twice as wide as the grooves, not quite flat, with stronger and subuniserial punctures; male abdomen very feebly impressed medio-basally. Length (♂ ♀) 2.8–3.1 mm.; width 1.15–1.25 mm. Arizona (probably southern). Two examples. *cylindrifera* Csy.

These various forms are mingled together in most collections, but closer study shows that there are a number of very evident structural differences among them.

Geræus Pasc.

As previously stated (Ann. N. Y. Acad., VI, p. 573), under subgenus IV, there is a certain peculiarity in mandibular structure, which distinguishes *Centrinus senilis* Gyll., from any of the allied forms, they being divaricate apically, with more or less arcuate inner margin. This should be considered a generic, rather than subgeneric, character, and affords a beginning for the division of the very numerous small *Centrinus*-like North American species into separate genera. *Centrinus senilis* was made the type of *Geræus* by Pascoe, and several specimens sent me by Mr. Champion show that the Arizona species, which I described in some detail under the name *senilis*, is not that species at all. I therefore assign to it a new name as follows:

Geræus balteatus n. sp.—*Centrinus senilis* Csy., nec Gyll. (l. c., p. 589); *senilis* Chmp. (Biol. Cent.-Amer., IV, 5, p. 265). Arizona (Sta. Rita Mts.).

The type of this species is a female and is very much smaller than *senilis* Gyll.; it differs also in the more narrowly oval outline and much finer sculpture. The black elytral maculation takes the form of a regular transverse submedian fascia from side to side, interrupted only at the suture and a broader one near the apex, also suturally interrupted and not clearly attaining the sides. The beak in the female is very much shorter, with the antennæ less post-median in insertion than in *senilis*.

The following are two additional species of this genus:

**Geræus omissus* n. sp.—Elongate-rhomboidal, rather convex, slightly shining, dark piceous-brown in color in the type; beak in the female evenly arcuate, slender, gradually somewhat thickened, as well as laterally sulcate and feebly punctate, basally, as long as the elytra, the long slender antennæ inserted at the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate, becoming parallel basally, the apical tubulation strong, three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather abrupt; punctures coarse, close but not in mutual contact, each with a long and slender, yellowish-white scale; elytra arcuately acuminate from the base, much wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; striæ moderate, rather deep, minutely punctate; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, rather finely, sparsely and confusedly punctate, the punctures bearing each a long slender yellowish scale, coarser than those of the pronotum, and replaced in a dark submedian and subapical fascia, both interrupted suturally and not attaining the sides, by finer obscure fulvous squamules; under surface coarsely punctate and with linear but coarser and closer pale squamules; legs long and rather slender. Length (♀) 4.5 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Mexico (Temax, in N. Yucatan).—Gauger.

A single example was kindly communicated by Mr. Champion. This species differs from *senilis*, which is well represented before me from Guerrero, Jalapa and Managua, in its slightly smaller size, distinctly narrower form and especially by the coarser and more sharply and individually defined punctures of the prothorax. The antennæ of the female are inserted at the middle of the beak and not well behind the middle as they are in *senilis*.

**Geræus bellax* n. sp.—Elongate-rhomboidal, rather convex, slightly shining, piceous-black; beak nearly as in the preceding, slender, as long as the elytra, with the antennæ inserted at the middle (♂) or at three-sevenths (♀); prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, the converging sides evenly arcuate to the short and feebly defined apical tubulation; punctures somewhat coarse but shallow, dense and sometimes subcoalescent, the lustre dull, the vestiture of long slender whitish scales distinct but loose; elytra arcuately acuminate, with rather tumid humeri,

a fourth (♂) or a fifth (♀) wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long; striæ moderately coarse, deep, the intervals rather more than three times as wide as the striæ, the punctures small, sparse and confused, the squamules long, sparse and whitish, replaced by fulvous squamules in two moderate and not well defined spots on each elytron; under surface with the stout lineiform whitish squamules more or less dense. Length (♂ ♀) 4.7-5.7 mm.; width 2.1-2.4 mm. Mexico (Puebla).

Distinguishable from *senilis* by its smaller prothorax and sparser, more whitish lineiform squamules of the upper surface. The antecoxal spines of the male are shorter in the type, although otherwise similar and the dark spots on the elytra are much less definite.

Pachygeræus n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus is a rather large, oblong-oval species, named *Centrinus lævirostris* by LeConte. The beak is relatively rather short and stout, at least in the male, the only sex known to me, the antennæ only moderately elongate, the club rather broadly oval, with its first joint constituting about half the mass, the mandibles small, coming together along a straight internal line. The prothorax is relatively large, densely but not coarsely punctured, the anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated, the spine before them in the male erect basally, flexed forward thence to the tip, and, between them, there is a large and very deep perforate fovea. The elytra are oblong, narrowing near the apex and the legs are long, the third tarsal joint very broad and strongly bilobed. The following species has been heretofore overlooked:

Pachygeræus æsopus n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, densely sculptured, the vestiture of pale yellowish elongate-oval scales dense on intervals 1-5-9, and moderately dense on 3-7, also dense in a sublateral vitta on the prothorax; under surface with more or less dense oval yellowish-white scales; integuments rufo-ferruginous; beak in the male barely longer than the head and prothorax with the antennæ inserted at the middle, smooth and minutely, sparsely punctured apically, coarsely and densely at the sides basally; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides strongly convergent and evenly arcuate from base to the apical tubulation, which is two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures moderate, very dense throughout and partially coalescent, without evident median smoother line; scutellum small, subquadrate, the basal thoracic lobe rounded, rather abrupt; elytral striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals densely and confusedly punctate, alternating in width, the narrower not three times as wide as the striæ; outline evenly elongate-oval, one-half longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long; abdomen broadly, feebly impressed basally in the

male. Length (♂) 4.4 mm.; width 1.82 mm. Nebraska (Holt Co.). One example.

Differs from *lævirostris* in its much smaller size and narrower form, more evenly elongate-oval elytra and paler coloration; the elytral striæ are much less coarse than in *lævirostris*, where also the stria punctures are far coarser and more conspicuous.

Pycnogeræus n. gen.

The body in this genus is short, thick and strongly convex, with loose coarse punctuation and vestiture as a rule, the strong thoracic tubulation deeply constricted. The beak is thick in the more typical forms, the antennal club nearly as in the preceding, and the male has two very moderate erect ante-coxal spines, the surface between them flat, but anteriorly there is a deep transverse fossa. The basal thoracic lobe is well marked, the scutellum oblong, emarginate behind, the elytral striæ coarse and deep, the intervals moderate, with coarse, confused sculpture and clothed with small slender dark squamules, with large oval or broad linear pale scales somewhat evenly intermingled, the linear scales of *striatirostris* much denser than the oval scales of *modestus* and *tortuosus*. Besides these three species, the genus will possibly comprise the Central American *arcuatirostris* of Champion, although in my single female representative from Villa Nueva, Guatemala (3000 ft. elev.), the more strongly arcuate beak is very much more slender, relatively longer and with the point of antennal insertion much more basal; the sparsely scattered pale scales in this species are narrowly linear. The type of the genus is *Centrinus modestus* Boh.

Geræopsis n. gen.

The type of this genus is *Geræus tumidirostris* Chmp., from Sinanja, on the Atlantic slope of Guatemala, a specimen of which I am glad to have from the author. In general appearance *tumidirostris*, is remarkably isolated among the other allies of *Geræus*, its elongate-rhomboidal outline and convex, polished and feebly sculptured integuments, with a few scattered whitish scales on the elytra, becoming dense beneath, and narrow, rectilinearly conical prothorax, being notably exceptional external features. The beak is long, slender, arcuate, tumid toward base, with the antennæ

inserted only a little behind apical third in the male, the club narrowly oval, with its basal joint unusually long, constituting about two-thirds of the mass. The anterior coxæ are narrowly separated, the spines arising before them sharp, moderate in length and nearly straight. The prosternal surface is wholly unmodified, excepting a fine feeble canaliculation, barely observable under the dense crust of pale scales. The humeral prominence is distinct, the scutellum small and subquadrate, enlarged slightly toward the emarginate apex. The third tarsal joint is greatly dilated and bilobed, the mandibles very small but conforming well with those of *Centrinaspis* and allied forms.

Linogeræus n. gen.

A number of tropical species may be separated under this name; they differ greatly from any of the other associable forms, in having clearly defined dense vittæ of pale scales on the upper surface, rendered conspicuous on the black background. The body is rhomboid-oval, the prothorax not abruptly constricted at apex, the beak rather long, usually more or less thickened at base in the female, the antennæ long with narrowly oval club, the anterior coxæ moderately separated, the prosternal surface not greatly modified, and the ante-coxal spines of the male are long, straight and porrect as in *lineellus*, or shorter and less porrect as in *trivittatus*. The type of the genus is *Centrinus lineellus* Lec. *Geræus tæniatus* Chmp., will also enter this genus and probably *albolineatus* as well.

There are several species allied to *lineellus*, of which the following is one that seems to have been overlooked hitherto:

***Linogeræus merens** n. sp.—Subrhomboid-oval, convex, black, densely clothed throughout with broad oblong decumbent scales, which are white on the prothorax, excepting a narrow brownish-black vitta at each side and two submedian, which are much narrower than the white vittæ; on the elytra the second interval is densely white throughout, the third also, except in basal fifth, the fourth from base for four-sevenths, and the sixth, seventh and eighth almost entirely, white, the sutural and fifth are virtually wholly brownish-black; the under surface has dense whitish scales throughout, these radiating on the prosternum from a point near the apex; beak in the female strongly arcuate, cylindric, scarcely at all thickened basally and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, loosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly converging and very evenly arcuate from base to apex, the non-tubulate apex half as wide as the base, the

median basal lobe rather abrupt, rounded; elytra but little longer than wide, arcuately acuminate from the base, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri moderately prominent. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.28 mm. British Honduras (Rio Hondo),—Blancaneau. Received from Mr. Champion.

Differs from two species, which are both labeled *lineellus*, in its smaller size and different disposition of the dense white vittæ of the elytra; in both the forms referred to, supposed to represent *lineellus* Lec. (erroneously described as from California), the fourth stria interval is densely whitish only in basal fourth, and the white scaly crust of the sixth only extends to barely beyond the middle of the length.

Centrinaspis n. gen.

This genus, the type of which is *Centrinus perscillus* Gyll., is a very large one. The body is of moderate to very small size, ovulate and convex, suboval or rhomboidal, the surface as a rule densely clothed with decumbent scales, lineiform or suboval, and the prosternum of the male has an erect spine, very moderate to small in size, or frequently wholly wanting. The anterior coxæ are generally rather well separated, and the prosternal surface unmodified, excepting sometimes in an anterior pit as in *podagrosa*. Besides *perscillus*, our fauna includes *perscitus* and *picumnus* Hbst., *neglectus* Lec., and *albotectus*, *griseus*, *finitimus*, *exulans* and *clarescens* Csy. Among the Mexican representatives are *pugnax*, *podagrosus*, *crucifer*, *basinotatus* and *submaculatus* of Champion, all originally referred to *Geræus*, and also *Centrinus lentiginosus* Boh.

Centrinaspis vitula n. sp.—Elongate-oval and rather convex, black throughout and clothed closely with elongate slender yellowish scales, mingled with some darker ones on the elytra, the under surface with denser and more oval whitish scales; beak arcuate, about half as long as the body, rather thick and cylindric, with the antennæ inserted at four-sevenths (♂), or thick basally but very thin and smooth beyond the antennæ, which are inserted near the middle, (♀), antennæ slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; prothorax a fourth (♂) to a third (♀) wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, obliquely rounding in apical third, the apex but feebly constricted and much less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse and in mutual contact but not coalescent; median line narrow, subentire, smooth; elytra two-fifths (♀) to a little more (♂) longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, arcuately and obtusely acuminate throughout; striæ deep, the intervals coarsely,

closely and confusedly punctate, nearly four times as wide as the striae; male with short thick conical spines before the coxæ, the prosternum not excavated anteriorly. Length (σ^7 ♀) 4.0–4.2 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Ohio and Kentucky.

Differs from *neglectus* in its larger size and more broadly oval form, with the beak in the female more rapidly thinner beyond the antennæ and the pronotal vestiture not abruptly dense toward the sides. It more closely resembles *grisescens*, especially in the structure of the beak of the female, but the prothorax is not so abbreviated and is more coarsely punctate; the scales of the elytra are similarly intermingled with darker scales, but all are narrower than in *grisescens*, which is known solely thus far from the mountains of western North Carolina.

***Centrinaspis furtiva* n. sp.**—More abbreviated and broadly suboval, moderately convex, black, with rufo-piceous legs, densely clothed above with broad linear ochreous-yellow scales, uniform in color and distribution, not quite so close on the pronotum, densely clothed beneath with more oval whitish scales; beak in the female half as long as the body, stout basally, thinner apically, arcuate, a little more so basally; antennæ inserted at the middle, the second funicular joint long, as long as the next two; prothorax short, two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming gradually subparallel basally, the apex tubulate and about half as wide as the base; punctures dense and rather coarse, the smooth median line very narrow and central only; elytra narrowly parabolic, scarcely more than a third longer than wide, but slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striae coarse and deep; intervals from two and one-half to three times as wide as the striae, densely and confusedly, rather coarsely punctate. Length (♀) 3.4–3.6 mm.; width 1.65–1.7 mm. Missouri,—Schuster. Two examples.

Not closely allied to any other species described, and represented so far only by the female.

***Centrinaspis proxima* n. sp.**—Elongate-suboval, moderately convex, black throughout, densely clothed above with uniform and broadly linear, decumbent and dark yellowish-gray scales, a little narrower and less dense on the pronotum but very uniform, dense, more oval and whitish and with feeble metallic lustre on the under surface and femora; beak in the male arcuate, moderately thick, very feebly and gradually tapering, somewhat more than half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted only a little beyond the middle, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next three, the second almost as long as the succeeding two, the club narrowly oval as usual; prothorax scarcely a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, broadly rounding and oblique in about apical two-fifths, the apex scarcely constricted, almost half as wide as the base; punctures very dense, the median

smooth line indistinct and partial; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, at the swollen humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striæ not coarse; intervals broad, densely and confusedly punctate; male with a very short erect conical process before each anterior coxa. Length (♂) 3.8 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Kansas (Fort Scott). One example.

Comparable only with *perscilla*, but larger, more elongate and with a larger, basally more arcuate beak and basally less parallel prothorax; the dense and uniform vestiture of *perscilla* is whiter and less yellowish.

The species *perscilla* Gyll., is now represented in my collection by six specimens from southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota; the following resembles it rather closely but is more rhomboidal in outline, and has the scales of the upper surface shorter and somewhat less dense:

Centrinaspis æqualis n. sp.—Rhomboid-oval, moderately convex, deep black throughout, including the legs and antennæ; vestiture faintly yellowish-white, linear and not very dense above, the scales more oval and larger beneath, very dense but separated on the metasternum and mes-epimera; beak in the female evenly arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, slender, gradually slightly thickened behind the antennæ, which are inserted at or barely beyond the middle, slender, the club narrowly oval; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate from base to the very feeble apical constriction, subparallel basally; apex half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense, the median line not smooth but faintly tumid; basal lobe short, broadly rounded, a fourth the total width; elytra with distinctly oblique and broadly arcuate sides and moderately obtuse rounded apex, at the very moderate humeral prominences slightly though evidently wider than the prothorax, about twice as long; striæ narrow, the intervals broad, subequal, at least four times as wide as the striæ, with the squamules disposed in about three lines on each. Length (♀) 3.75 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham. One example.

Differs from *perscilla*, besides as above mentioned, in the relatively longer prothorax and shorter elytra, the former with more evenly arcuate sides and the latter with more oblique and less rounded sides; the less dense scales of the parts of the under surface mentioned in the description is a feature not at all traceable in *perscilla* or *proxima*, the latter also having denser vestiture above and a much larger prothorax, with the sides more rapidly rounding anteriorly.

Centrinus finitimus Csy., described as from Dallas, Texas, differs

from *perscilla* in its smaller size, more abbreviated form and more rapidly acuminate elytra; the scales of the upper surface are broadly linear and brownish-white and dense, though similarly not concealing the striae. The following is a species even smaller than *finitima* and notably narrower, though agreeing very well in many respects:

***Centrinaspis profecta* n. sp.**—More evenly and less broadly oval than *finitima*, black, with more or less rufescent legs; scales of the upper surface rather broadly linear, pale yellowish and close-set, larger, whiter and dense on the under surface; beak arcuate, nearly half as long as the body, distinctly thicker basally and thinner apically in the female, but only little longer; antennae inserted somewhat behind (♀) to distinctly beyond (♂) the middle; prothorax two-fifths to nearly one-half wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, more so anteriorly, becoming gradually subparallel basally, the apex feebly subtubulate, slightly less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and dense; scutellum small; elytra parabolic, narrow at tip, a third longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; striae moderately coarse, deep, the intervals alternating but slightly in width, between two and three times as wide as the striae; prosternum with feeble apical constriction, separating the coxae by nearly their own width, the spines of the male short and erect; second funicular joint of the antennae slender, shorter and thinner than the first but as long as the next two. Length 2.65–3.4 mm.; width 1.15–1.45 mm. Alabama (Mobile) and Texas (Columbus). Many specimens.

Differs from *finitima* in its narrower and less rhomboidal outline, the prothorax being more nearly equal in width to the elytra, and in its slightly shorter beak; it varies considerably in size of the body.

***Centrinaspis nacta* n. sp.**—Rather stout, subparallel, attenuate behind, black, the legs and antennae rufescent; upper surface clothed loosely with narrow ashy scales, not concealing the integument and forming two irregular lines on each stria interval, the under surface with larger whitish scales, which are narrowly separated; beak in the male evenly arcuate and very feebly tapering throughout, slightly more than half as long as the body, the antennae inserted slightly beyond the middle, the second funicular joint long and slender but shorter and much narrower than the first, the third slightly elongate, the club narrowly oval, with its first joint constituting about two-fifths of the mass; prothorax large, fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded but becoming parallel gradually toward base, the apex briefly and feebly constricted and much less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, close and partially confluent, the smooth line irregularly traceable centrally; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, arcuately acuminate and with narrowly obtuse apex, subequal in width to the prothorax and four-fifths longer; striae moderate, deep; intervals between two and

three times as wide as the striæ and loosely, coarsely punctato-rugose, shining; male with the prosternum deeply excavated centrally, the coxæ well separated, the spines erect and rather short. Length (♂) 3.5 mm.; width 1.55 mm. Texas (Houston),—Wickham.

This rather distinct species differs from both *profecta* and *finitima* in the deep central excavation of the prosternum in the male, in the sparser whiter vestiture of more slender scales, forming only two lines on each stria interspace, and in the somewhat longer beak.

Centrinaspis debilis n. sp.—Smaller and narrower than *profecta*, narrowly subrhomboid-oval, piceo-rufous in color, the legs brighter rufous; upper surface clothed with linear yellowish scales, conspicuous but everywhere slightly separated; under surface with broader, oval, denser scales; beak in the male evenly arcuate, nearly half as long as the body, rather slender, punctured and squamulose, the antennæ inserted near four-sevenths; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually more so before about the middle, the apex scarcely constricted; punctures dense, in great part longitudinally confluent, the smooth median line traceable in part; elytra a third to nearly half longer than wide, gradually obtusely acuminate, with arcuate sides and feeble humeral swellings, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths to three-fourths longer; grooves moderate; intervals rather more than twice as wide as the grooves, not very densely rugulose, the scales disposed in two lines on each; scales of the abdomen distinctly and evenly separated. Length (♂) 2.25–2.7 mm.; width 0.8–1.15 mm. Alabama (Mobile). Two specimens.

Differs from *profecta* in its narrower outline, paler coloration, narrower prothorax, the punctures of which are more longitudinally confluent, and in the bilineate and not broadly confused scales of the stria intervals.

Centrinaspis tenuicula n. sp.—Body narrowly subrhomboid, attenuate behind from the slightly swollen humeri, black, not at all shining, the legs and antennæ slightly rufescent; upper surface clothed with decumbent lineiform ochreous scales, evenly distributed over the pronotum and comparatively narrow interstria surfaces, more oval, dense and whitish on the under surface; beak in the male moderately arcuate, gradually tapering, half as long as the body and squamose basally; antennæ inserted just beyond the middle, nearly as in *nacta*; prothorax smaller, between a third and fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and very feebly arcuate, gradually rounding before the middle, the obsoletely constricted apex about half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, dense, the smooth median line not visible; elytra more than two-fifths longer than wide, with the long converging sides only very feebly arcuate and the apex rather narrowly rounded, distinctly wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer; striæ deep, somewhat coarse, the intervals about twice as wide as the striæ; male

with the prosternum indented anteriorly and clothed with scales which radiate from the central point, the coxæ separated by three-fifths of their width, the erect spines rather slender but very short. Length (♂) 2.9 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded). One example.

A distinct and rather isolated species coming near *profecta*, but narrower and with longer, gradually more sharply attenuate elytra and smaller and narrower prothorax, coarser elytral striæ and narrower interstitial surfaces; the beak and antennæ are nearly similar, differing from those of the next species.

***Centrinaspis repens* n. sp.**—Rather short and broadly suboval, shining, black, the legs, beak and antennæ rufous; upper surface with sparse slender white scales, condensed and broader near outer fourth of the thoracic base and also on the first three or four elytral intervals for a short distance near apical third, the under surface with similar dense lineiform scales on the propleura and larger, more oval, unevenly condensed scales over the hind body, the scales all white as on the upper surface; beak in the female scarcely longer than the head and prothorax, slender and nearly straight, rapidly arcuate and broader at base, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, long, the first funicular joint about as long as the next four, the second much more slender, elongate, the club small, briefly oval, the first joint nearly half the mass; prothorax almost one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, becoming gradually parallel basally, the feebly constricted apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, evidently though not at all widely separated, the smooth median line distinct and entire; scutellum transverse, very small and rugulose; elytra but little longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the apices narrowly but separately rounded; striæ rather coarse, very deep; intervals about twice as wide as the striæ, loosely but rather coarsely, feebly punctato-rugose and shining, the squamules in about two lines on each; prosternum evenly convex, the coxæ separated by one-half their width. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Florida (Gulfport).

There is no other species with which this can be closely compared. The shining upper surface, with rather sparse white vestiture, long basal funicular joint and small oval antennal club, with the rather broadly suboval outline of the body, are the most striking external features.

***Centrinaspis regressa* n. sp.**—Rhomboidal, moderately convex, black, the legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; upper surface with variegated vestiture of broad whitish scales at the sides of the pronotum and slender sparser brown scales, with a few paler intermingled, over the rest of the pronotal surface, broad, dark brown and very dense throughout the

elytra, excepting a dense whitish streak behind the scutellum and some sparse isolated pale scales elsewhere; on the under surface throughout rather small, more oval, luteous and close though perceptibly separated; beak in the female thick, evenly and moderately arcuate, cylindric and scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the basal funicular joint long but notably thick, the club rather elongate-oval; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the sides converging, evenly and moderately arcuate throughout, the apex unconstricted and fully half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse and close-set; elytra at the swollen humeri markedly wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as long, only a fifth longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, with narrow apex; striæ deep and abrupt, clearly defined, the intervals uniformly and densely clothed and between three and four times as wide as the striæ; anterior coxæ separated by a little less than half their width. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Mississippi (Warcloud). One example.

This species is allied to *perscita* Hbst., but not very closely; it is stouter, the outline more evenly rhomboidal; the prothorax is relatively smaller and evenly and arcuately narrowed from base to apex and not more rapidly narrowed apically as in that species; the elytra are broader, the integuments blacker, the condensation of pale scales at the sides of the pronotum broader, the small condensation of paler scales at the base of the third interval—distinct in *perscita*—altogether wanting, and the pale scattered scales, which are scarcely observable in that species, are very conspicuous. The beak is still shorter. My representatives of *perscita* are from New Jersey and Indiana.

Centrinaspis connivens n. sp.—Rather broadly, obtusely oval, obscure rufous, clothed above densely with broad whitish scales, replaced by narrower and less dense, pale fulvous squamules in median three-fifths of the pronotum and on the elytra, except behind the scutellum, at the humeri, at base of the third interval, at a point on the fourth interval at the middle and to some extent broadly toward the sides; under surface with well separated whitish scales, denser at the posterior end of the met-episterna and closer and more linear on the propleura; beak in the male short, thick, cylindric and evenly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ short, inserted at the middle, the club oval, as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax large, three-fifths wider than long, with converging and evenly arcuate sides from base to apex; punctures close-set; scutellum rather large, flat, squamulose and trapezoidal; elytra broadly parabolic, barely longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; striæ deep, not concealed; intervals varying from more than two to over three times as wide as the striæ; prosternum (♂) with two short erect spines and a deep rounded pit between them, the coxæ separated by slightly less than their own

width. Length (♂) 2.5–2.7 mm.; width 1.25–1.3 mm. Nebraska (Lincoln). Two specimens.

Distinguishable at once from any of the other species allied to *perscita*, by the larger, flatter and more trapezoidal scutellum; *exulans*, from New Mexico, is decidedly larger, with less abbreviated prothorax and different arrangement of the elytral vestiture near the scutellum.

Of the *picumnus* section, besides that species and *albotecta*, I am obliged to recognize below five additional species as follows:

Centrinaspis floridensis n. sp.—Evenly oval, convex, blackish, with rufescent legs, beak and antennæ, clothed densely throughout with decumbent whitish scales, linear in form, moderately wide and uniform on the upper surface, merely a little broader beneath; beak in the female evenly arcuate, rather slender, gradually feebly tapering and as long as the elytra, the antennæ slender, inserted at three-sevenths, the first funicular joint as long as the next four and much thicker, the second slightly longer than the third; club rather small, oval, as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging and evenly arcuate from base to the very feeble apical sinuation; apex much less than half as wide as the base; punctures close, moderately large; scutellum small, densely squamose; elytra only very slightly longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, with somewhat swollen humeri, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; striæ moderately coarse, deep; intervals from two and one-half to three times as wide as the striæ, confusedly and closely punctato-rugulose, the sculpture concealed however. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.28–1.3 mm. Florida (locality unrecorded). Two specimens.

Separable easily from *picumnus* by its larger size, more broadly oval, rather more convex form, white—not yellowish—and distinctly wider scales, longer beak and somewhat longer and stouter legs. From *albotecta* it differs in its distinctly larger size, stouter form and much longer beak in the female; *albotecta* is abundant in Florida, and I also have a specimen from Covington, Louisiana, which is almost typical, being merely somewhat narrower in outline. The following, however, though closely allied to *albotecta*, I believe to be different:

Centrinaspis lasciva n. sp.—Similar to *albotecta*, except that the body is still smaller and narrower, the scales somewhat more obscure whitish in tint and more slender, the beak in the female decidedly shorter and less arcuate, being only half as long as the body, the prothorax smaller and relatively shorter, nearly one-half wider than long and distinctly less than one-half as long as the elytra, the legs shorter and more slender. Length (♀) 1.9 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Texas (Alpine,—4400 ft. elev.),—Wickham.

There is at hand but a single example, but the differential characters given above will easily enable one to identify the species.

The species described by Herbst under the specific name *picumnus* is abundant, but is much more restricted in range than I formerly thought, the more than forty specimens in my collection being from Massachusetts (Sherborn) and North Carolina, westward to Nebraska and Kansas and southward to Mississippi and Louisiana; it does not seem to occur in either Florida or Texas, and the Arizona examples at hand form still another species as follows:

Centrinaspis paulula n. sp.—Rather narrower and less evenly oval than in *picumnus*, the prothorax relatively narrower, almost similarly clothed, the scales a little broader and almost pure white; beak, antennæ and sexual characters almost similar; prothorax slightly over a fourth wider than long, similar in outline, except that the apex is more distinctly tubulate; elytra almost similar in outline and sculpture, but with more prominent humeri. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.4–2.65 mm.; width 0.95–1.15 mm. Arizona (locality unrecorded). Six examples.

In *picumnus* the elytra are only very slightly wider than the prothorax and approximately twice as long, while in *paulula* they are fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and evidently less than twice as long, besides having white and not more or less fulvous vestiture. From *compacta* it differs in its narrower and less abbreviated outline. All of these species are closely allied in type of structure and vestiture, but differ in form and proportion of the parts, coloration and other features and undoubtedly have different food-plants.

Centrinaspis compacta n. sp.—Form and vestiture somewhat as in *picumnus* but more abbreviated and with the dense lineiform scales above silvery white; beak in the female similar but relatively somewhat longer, being very nearly as long as the elytra; prothorax relatively longer and not so transverse, being only a fourth wider than long, the sides similarly converging and evenly, though a little more strongly, arcuate, the apex more tubulately prolonged; elytra shorter, though of almost similar outline, the very dense confused vestiture leaving the deep striæ sharply defined, evidently wider than the prothorax in similar manner, but only two-thirds longer and not about twice as long as they are in *picumnus*; legs similarly obscure rufous. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.5–2.6 mm.; width 1.15–1.2 mm. Texas (Columbus). Two examples.

The description is taken from the female type and is compared with the same sex of *picumnus*; the male is slightly more narrowly oval, but the prothorax is similarly larger and more apically tubulate and the elytra relatively shorter than in the male of *picumnus*.

***Centrinaspis perpusilla* n. sp.**—Narrowly suboval, strongly convex, black, the legs and antennæ more or less piceous; vestiture white throughout, dense, linear and decumbent above, the scales broader than in any other of the forms near *picumnus*, concealing the sculpture, more oval and still denser beneath though similarly white; beak in the female evenly and strongly arcuate, slender, nearly smooth and slightly less than half as long as the body; prothorax only a fourth or fifth wider than long, the moderately converging sides broadly, subevenly arcuate to the pronounced apical tubulation, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe abrupt, prominent and rounded as usual; punctures dense, without smooth median line; elytra fully a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax at the rather prominent humeri and four-fifths longer; striae moderate but deep, the intervals with moderate ruguliform punctuation. Length (♀) 1.8 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Texas (Columbus).

This species seems to be one of the more isolated of the *picumnus* section in its minute size, narrow outline, broad and white though subparallel scales of the upper surface and rather short, smooth and strongly arcuate beak, with the antennæ inserted at two-fifths; the beak is more slender distally, a little shorter and much more arcuate than in the female of *picumnus*.

It is highly probable that the Central American material assigned by Mr. Champion to *picumnus*, pertains to one or more allied but distinct species.

****Centrinaspis segregans* n. sp.**—Oval, convex, shining, black, clothed sparsely above with long slender yellowish squamules, the legs, beak and antennæ piceous; beak in the female half as long as the body, smooth, slender and nearly straight, rapidly arcuate, thickened and punctate at base; antennæ inserted at the middle, the basal funicular joint longer than the club; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the converging sides evenly arcuate to the rather long subtubular apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, not very deep and separated by their own diameters or more, with an entire smooth median line, the scales broader and close in basal spots at lateral fourth; elytra evenly, rapidly parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, at the somewhat swollen humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fifths longer; striae rather coarse, deep; intervals between two and three times as wide as the striae, not coarsely, rather sparsely and subrugulose punctate, the slender squamules forming about two lines on each, coarser and closer near the scutellum, very gradually closer on intervals two to four from three-sevenths to four-fifths, nowhere mingled with darker squamules; under surface with linear scales on the propleura, shorter, more oval and separated elsewhere, but coarser and denser at the sides of the hind body. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Mexico (Temax, in northern Yucatan).—Champion.

This species is allied to *submaculata* Chmp., from the same region, though probably having a different food-plant; it differs in its larger size, larger prothorax and in the elytral vestiture, which in that species is more or less mingled with dark hair-like squamules, the larger whitish condensed scales forming sharply limited areas about the scutellum and in a large, transversely subquadrate sutural region just behind the middle. The prosternal spines of the male in *submaculata* are very peculiar, being short, slender, erect, perfectly straight and cylindric.

**Centrinaspis plagiatelyra* n. sp.—Oval, convex, rather shining, black, the legs, beak and antennæ more or less rufous; upper surface clothed with elongate yellowish squamules, well separated and even on the pronotum, confused but not dense on the stria intervals, broader and condensed in short lines on intervals three and five near an oblong, sharply defined, chocolate-brown sutural spot from just before the middle to apical fifth, shorter and more or less dense on the under surface; beak in the female rather thick, feebly tapering, strongly, subevenly arcuate and a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted barely behind the middle, the club narrowly oval and with its first joint two-fifths of the mass, as long as the preceding four joints, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; prothorax short, one-half wider than long, the sides converging, subevenly and rather strongly arcuate to the distinctly tubulate apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, slightly separated, the median punctureless line entire but not very shining; scutellum subquadrate, broadly emarginate behind; elytra barely a sixth longer than wide, evenly parabolic, rather evidently wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the humeri oblique to the base though scarcely at all tumid; striæ deep but not very coarse, the confusedly and loosely punctato-rugose intervals nearly three times as wide as the striæ. Length (♀) 2.4 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Mexico (near Orizaba).

Allied to *lenticinosa* Boh., represented in my collection by specimens taken in Tabasco, but it differs in its less conical and more transverse prothorax, with much more arcuate sides and more distinct tubulation of the apex, in the broader, more obtusely parabolic elytra, with the post-median sutural brown spot much more sharply defined, and in its smaller antennal club.

**Centrinaspis delumbis* n. sp.—Subrhomboid-oval, black, with piceo-rufous legs and beak, the upper surface clothed with linear squamules, pale yellowish in color, replaced by smaller dark squamules on the pronotum at each side of the median pale streak, and, on the elytra, forming two or sometimes three lines on each stria interval, becoming dark brown in a feebly defined narrow sutural area behind the middle

and in two more external posterior spots on each elytron; under surface with very dense white scales throughout; beak subsimilar in the sexes, subcylindric, strongly, evenly arcuate, dull in lustre and squamulose basally, a little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or distinctly beyond (♂) the middle; prothorax feebly conical, one-half wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate from base to the feebly constricted apex, which is not quite half as wide as the base; scutellum very small, squamulose; elytra parabolic, with strongly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, at the feebly tumid humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; striæ moderate; intervals rather finely, loosely punctate, between two and three times as wide as the striæ; male with the abdomen broadly, feebly impressed and more finely, sparsely squamulose medio-basally, the prosternal spines slender, finely pointed and slightly bent forward. Length (♂ ♀) 2.4 mm.; width 1.18–1.2 mm. Costa Rica (San José). Two specimens.

Allied rather closely to a species said to be *lentiginosa* Boh., by Mr. Champion, and taken at Teapa, in Tabasco, Mexico; it is, however, decidedly less stout than that species, rather smaller in size and with shorter, more slender and still more arcuate beak.

Of *Geræus basinotatus* Chmp., I have two examples agreeing in every particular with the description, taken by Townsend in the Sierra Madre Mts., of Chihuahua—a long distance from its typical locality in Guerrero. It is a very isolated seminude species, with extremely coarse pronotal punctures and a triangular spot of dense white scales at each side of the scutellum.

The following evidently belongs in the vicinity of *basinotata* and *pugnax*:

***Centrinaspis cubensis** n. sp.—Subrhomboid-oval, strongly convex, black throughout and somewhat shining; elongate squamules of the upper surface scattered, whitish and few in number toward the sides of the pronotum, the latter otherwise glabrous, on the elytra sparse, brown and decumbent in about two lines on each interval and inconspicuous, with a spot of white scales on the median line of each near the apex: there are also a few widely scattered white scales; under surface with rather dense long white scales; beak in the female long, very slender and smooth, thickening a little and punctate basally, as long as the elytra, the antennæ slender, inserted rather behind basal third, the first two funicular joints much elongated, the seventh a little thicker and with fine pubescence, nearly like that of the narrowly oval club; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides converging and very moderately arcuate to the apical constriction, the tubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures coarse and rather dense, the median smooth line evident but not entire; scutellum quadrate, tricuspid behind, roughly and densely punctate and nude in the type, the basal thoracic lobe deeply emarginate;

elytra acutely parabolic, at the swollen humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, the apex narrowly rounded; grooves moderate but deep; intervals flat, with moderate, confused and well spaced punctures; claws slender and well separated at base. Length (♀) 3.3 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Cuba (Guantanamo).

Recognizable easily by the long slender beak, deep emargination of the basal thoracic lobe and sparse vestiture above; the surface is less coarsely sculptured than in either *basinotata* or *pugnax*.

The following group comprising *Centrinus penicellus* Hbst., *capillatus* and *falsus* Lec., and *hospes*, *globifer*, *nubeculus* and *clientulus* Csy., as well as the Mexican *tonsilis* Boh., and *scutatus*, *gaumeri* and *bicruciatulus* Chmp., resembles the preceding very closely, though the body is usually more rhomboidal and the male never has any trace of spines before the anterior coxæ; this diversity or inconstancy of the species occurs in other genera, as will be noted under *Centrinopus*, which is as unequivocally defined by the mandibles as is the present genus.

The species which I described under the name *Centrinus acuminatus*, proves to be merely the male of *hospes*, but I am now of the opinion that *nubeculus* is different from *capillatus*, with which it was united some years ago. The female of the latter is much narrower than that of *nubeculus*, with feebler pronotal punctures and with complete absence of the sutural condensation of broader scales just behind the middle of the elytra characterizing *nubeculus*. In the case of *falsus* Lec., its characters must be admitted to be somewhat aberrant, the beak being relatively shorter and much thicker than usual, the elytra less acuminate and the base of the prothorax without the usual small median lobe, but it may be included in *Centrinaspis* for the present.

The following two species are allied to *penicella*:

**Centrinaspis tomentosa* n. sp. (Klug, i. litt.).—Rhomboidal, shorter and relatively stouter than *penicella*, blacker, the legs and antennæ black or nearly so; vestiture white in color throughout, shorter and more even above and not concealing the integuments, having on the elytra similar but more developed black quasi-denuded areas, the scales of the under surface more oval and denser, less elongate than in *penicella*; beak (♂) distinctly shorter, but little over half as long as the body, with the antennæ inserted at about the middle, or (♀) a little longer though scarcely at all thinner and very nearly as long as the elytra, with the antennæ inserted barely visibly behind the middle; prothorax nearly as in *penicella* but still shorter, a third or more wider than long; scutellum

similarly closely squamose; elytra only a third longer than wide, in shape and relationship with the prothorax nearly as in *penicella*, the striae a little coarser; abdomen (σ^7) with the very feebly impressed medio-basal part more finely and sparsely squamulose. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.2–3.65 mm.; width 1.6–1.85 mm. Cuba,—Baker. Four examples.

Not very closely comparable with *penicella*, although regarded as a variety of that species by Gyllenhal. Not only is the vestiture notably shorter and less shaggy, but it is almost pure white in color, more squamiform beneath, and the beak in both sexes is shorter, with the antennal insertion more nearly similar in the sexes and much less basal in the female. The denuded spaces on the elytra are much larger and more conspicuous.

**Centrinaspis nimbata* n. sp.—Smaller and much narrower than *penicella*, black, the legs and antennae black; surface above and beneath with uniform slender yellowish squamules, loose and somewhat shaggy on the elytra, without denuded spots in the type, denser and less yellow beneath but still long and linear; beak in the male feebly arcuate, somewhat thicker basally, only a little more than half as long as the body, with the antennae inserted at the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel and nearly straight in basal, rounding in apical, half; punctures coarse and dense, the scutellum somewhat transverse, evenly squamose throughout; elytra fully a third longer than wide, subacutely parabolic, at the tumid humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer; striae moderate, almost concealed by the shaggy vestiture; abdomen apparently not distinctly modified at base. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Mexico (Cuernavaca),—Wickham. One example.

Much smaller and narrower than *penicella*, with basally more parallel prothorax, and probably never with so evident quasi-denuded areas on the elytra as in that species; the antennal club is somewhat smaller. The dimensions of my series of nine examples of the true *penicella* are 3.2–4.2 by 1.45–2.0 mm.

**Centrinaspis parens* n. sp.—Subrhomboid-oval, convex and slightly shining, black throughout, the antennae piceo-rufous; upper surface loosely clothed with white squamules, very fine and linear on the pronotum, a little coarser and in two or three lines on the striae intervals, uniform throughout both parts; beak (♀) evenly arcuate, very slender and smooth, abruptly very thick and densely sculptured in rather more than basal two-fifths, nearly as long as the elytra, or (σ^7), less arcuate and thicker, but about as long and still thickened somewhat basally, the antennae inserted at two-fifths (♀) or at the middle (σ^7), rather long, the club elongate-oval, having its joints almost equal in length; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides evenly arcuate to the feeble apical constriction; apex not quite half as wide as the base;

punctures coarse and close but with polished interspaces, the median line not well defined; elytra subacutely parabolic, two-fifths (♂) to a fourth (♀) longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri much wider than the prothorax and a little less than twice as long; striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals twice as wide as the striæ or a little more, rugosely punctate and somewhat dull; abdomen strongly convex, not modified in the male; entire under surface densely clothed with broader, suboval, white scales. Length (♂ ♀) 3.0–3.1 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Costa Rica (Escazu),—Biolley. Communicated by Mr. Champion.

This is the Central American species doubtfully referred to *hospes* by Mr. Champion, but it differs in its smaller size, smaller and sparser white squamules of the upper surface, relatively shorter slender smooth part of the beak in the female, and in several other features; the male differs from the male of *hospes*—described as *acuminatus* by the writer—in its relatively much longer beak, as well as in the more general characters just mentioned.

**Centrinaspis rejecta* n. sp.—Elongate-rhomboid, rather more slender and with relatively smaller prothorax, similar in coloration but less shining, the vestiture nearly similar but longer and denser above, more closely resembling that of *hospes*; beak (♀) shorter, three-fourths as long as the elytra, otherwise resembling that of *parens* and *hospes*, evenly arcuate, smooth and black, abruptly thick and rugose in basal two-fifths; antennal club oval, its basal joint more than a third of the mass; prothorax small, fully a third wider than long, the converging sides somewhat strongly arcuate to the feebly prolonged apex, which is a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures strong and very dense; scutellum small, albido-squamose; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, elongate-ogival, with narrowly obtuse apex, at the somewhat prominent humeri a third wider than the prothorax, almost two and one-half times as long; striæ deep, not coarse, the rugose intervals from much less to more than three times as wide as the striæ; abdomen very convex; under surface and legs densely albido-squamose. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Mexico (Puebla).

Differs very much from the preceding in its narrower form, longer, closer vestiture above and longer elytra, and, from both *parens* and *hospes*, in its smaller prothorax, from the latter also in its smaller size and narrower outline.

Centrinaspis optiva n. sp.—Oblong, subparallel, elongate and convex, clothed closely above with yellowish-white lineiform scales, rather broad on the pronotum, still broader and closer on the elytra, the scutellum very densely albido-squamose, the under surface with very dense white scales, those of the anterior and middle femora smaller, narrower and less dense than those of the posterior femora; beak (♂) short, arcuate, thick and cylindric, rather smooth and only about as long as the pro-

thorax, the antennæ inserted at four-sevenths, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club oval, with its first joint less than half the mass; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides subparallel, broadly, feebly rounding from near the middle, the apex not constricted or evidently prolonged and half as wide as the base, the basal lobe well developed; punctures rather coarse, dense, somewhat confluent longitudinally in part, the median line very narrow; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri only slightly wider than the prothorax, a little less than twice as long, the sides rather feebly converging and arcuate to the somewhat obtusely rounded apex; striæ very deep, moderately coarse; intervals alternating in width from three to four times as wide as the striæ, very densely and confusedly sculptured and squamose; male with the abdomen very feebly impressed medially toward base and without modification of the dense vestiture. Length (♂) 4.1 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Kansas (Medora),—Knaus. One example.

This remarkably isolated species has some suggestive resemblance to *falsa*, having an almost similar though still shorter beak, but the prothorax is much more elongate and more coarsely, though less densely, punctate, and has the median lobe of the base—absent in *falsa*—very well developed; it also differs in the broader lineiform scales, and, in *falsa*, the strial intervals do not alternate in width in the same way. With the Mexican *tonsilis* type it has less affinity, the beak being more evenly cylindric and the body more parallel in outline.

There is before me an interesting series of allied forms from various parts of Mexico and Central America; they have an elongate rhomboid-oval convex body, rather smooth and sparsely clothed above with more or less slender hair-like scales. In the subjoined table they are all described as new and can be regarded as species or subspecies according to the predilection of the cataloguer; they can be held as subspecies of the first name given, or as subspecies of *tonsilis* Boh., although, if the latter course is taken, I cannot harmonize any of them with certain statements made by Boheman in his description. For instance the pronotum is said to sparsely, at the sides more densely, albido-squamulose, and the elytra at base not at all wider than the thoracic base; these two statements are not even approximately borne out in any of the six forms here described, in all of which the loose lineato-squamulose thoracic vestiture is distributed with perfect uniformity and is not in the least different or denser toward the sides, and in all of them the

elytra at the somewhat tumid humeri are notably wider than the thoracic base. Those at hand may be briefly defined as follows:

- Vestiture above and beneath pure white, the scales more oval and denser beneath.....2
- Vestiture throughout ochreous or pale yellowish, constituted as in the preceding.....4
- 2—Prothorax much shorter than wide. Form stouter than in any other here brought to notice, black throughout; beak (σ^7) not quite half as long as the body, arcuate, subcylindric, slightly more bent at point of attachment, the antennæ inserted very slightly beyond the middle; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the very evenly arcuato-convergent sides sinuate at the subtubulate apex, which is about half as wide as the base; punctures deep but very moderate in size and well separated, the smooth line entire, even and rather wide; scutellum nude, flaring, emarginate behind; elytra parabolic, three-sevenths longer than wide, four-fifths longer than the prothorax; striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals finely, sparsely, confusedly punctate and two to three times as wide as the striæ, the slender squamules in about two irregular series; abdomen unmodified basally. Length (σ^7) 4.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Guatemala (Yzabal,—elev. 100 feet).....**scenica**
- Prothorax as long as wide; body much narrower; lineate squamules of the upper surface thicker and closer, much more conspicuous.....3
- 3—Thoracic punctures rather coarse, deep and dense though scarcely in mutual contact, the smooth median line narrow and well defined, though not entire; basal lobe feeble; elytral striæ moderately coarse, the intervals loosely punctulate and subrugose though shining; beak in the male much longer than the head and prothorax, thick, arcuate and squamulose, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle; abdomen in that sex with a deep medio-basal impression clothed more sparsely with smaller scales. Length (σ^7) 4.0 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Mexico (Cuernavaca).....**compar**
- Thoracic punctures not so coarse or close, rather more shallow, the general surface between the very even white squamules more polished, the median smooth line still narrower but subentire; basal lobe larger and more developed, abrupt and rounded; elytra slightly more elongate, the converging sides rather less arcuate, the striation and sculpture almost similar, the white squamules less elongate and somewhat more numerous; beak nearly similar; abdomen of the male with a medio-basal, less squamose impression, which is more elongate and not quite so well defined as in the preceding. Length (σ^7) 4.2–4.6 mm.; width 1.68–1.78 mm. Mexico (Iguala, in Guerrero),—Wickham. Three specimens.....**retracta**
- 4—Prothorax narrower, barely visibly wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight to the middle, there broadly rounding and thence moderately oblique and barely at all arcuate to the unconstricted apex; basal lobe short, almost a third as wide as the base and broadly rounded; punctures moderately coarse, deep and

separated by narrow shining interspaces, the smooth median line distinct and entire; elytra with the converging sides evenly and notably arcuate throughout, the apex more acutely ogival than in any of the preceding; sculpture nearly similar, the yellow squamules rather longer and broader; beak in the female evenly arcuate, moderately slender, gradually thicker basally, fully half as long as the body, with the antennæ inserted very slightly behind the middle. Length (♀) 4.6 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Mexico (State of Hidalgo).

nugax

Prothorax very distinctly wider than long, the basal lobe smaller, more abruptly formed and narrowly rounded at tip.....5

- 5—Sides of the prothorax converging and feebly arcuate, gradually more so anteriorly to the distinctly tubulate and prolonged apex, which is evidently less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and close, the median line evident and entire; elytra nearly as in the preceding, but with the apex rather less sharply ogival, two-fifths longer than wide, the striation and sculpture nearly as in all the preceding forms; beak in the male thick, moderately arcuate, feebly tapering and but little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted evidently beyond the middle; abdomen in that sex only very feebly impressed medio-basally, the impression clothed with scarcely different scales. Length (♂) 4.3–4.5 mm.; width 1.7–1.8 mm. Mexico (Temax, in northern Yucatan),—Gäumer. Sent by Mr. Champion. Three specimens.

logica

Sides of the prothorax more parallel basally, more rapidly and strongly rounded anteriorly to the less tubulate apex, which is half as wide as the base, the punctures moderate in size, rather shallow and well separated, the smooth median line sharply defined, even and entire; elytra as in the preceding; beak in the male less thick than in the preceding and slightly longer, almost half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted very slightly beyond the middle, the scape as usual almost attaining the eye; abdomen in that sex barely perceptibly impressed medio-basally and with the vestiture scarcely differing. Length (♂) 4.5 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Mexico (Chilpancingo, in Guerrero),—Höge. Communicated by Mr. Champion under the name *tonsilis* Boh.....**sparsella**

The male seems to be notably more abundant than the female throughout this group of closely allied though recognizably different forms.

Stereogeræus n. gen.

The type of this genus is *Geræus tenebricosus* Chmp., of Guerrero, Mexico, and it is separated from *Centrinaspis* and *Geræus* because of marked habital peculiarities, residing in its large size, very stout form, dense sculpture and tuberculate but not spiniform armature of the prosternum in the male. The following species will also enter

this genus in all probability, but is represented only by the female, so far as now known:

***Stereogeræus robustulus** n. sp.—Body somewhat as in *Centrinaspis parens*, but very much larger and stouter, convex, oval, with very prominent but rounded humeral prominences, deep black in color throughout the body, legs and antennæ, very evenly clothed above with white and slender squamules, everywhere well separated among themselves; under surface with more oval dense white scales, more slender and separated on the femora; beak in the female long, very slender and nude, evenly arcuate, becoming thick and sparsely squamulose basally, except along a polished median line, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the basal funicular joint elongate; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, becoming parallel at base, the apex distinctly subtubulate, prolonged and almost half as wide as the base, the lobe abrupt, rounded and distinct; punctures rather coarse, evenly very close-set, without distinct median line; scutellum nude, quadrate, emarginate behind; elytra barely a fifth longer than wide, broadly and obtusely parabolic, at the swollen humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, very nearly twice as long; striæ very moderate, the punctures bearing each a more slender suberect squamule; intervals broad, with moderate and confused, separated and rounded punctures; anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated. Length (♀) 4.6 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Guatemala (Esquintla).

A very distinct species, widely different from any known *Centrinaspis* in its very stout form and more prominent humeri; it differs from *tenebricosus* Chmp., in its conspicuous uniform white vestiture and much less dense sculpture.

Conocentrinus n. gen.

In this proposed new genus the body is subrhomboidal in outline, with large and elongate subogival elytra and comparatively small but broad and conical prothorax. The scales above, and especially beneath, are dense and uniform, generally whitish in color. The type may be described from the female as follows:

***Conocentrinus tenuirostris** n. sp.—Deep black throughout the body, legs and antennæ, the integuments rather smooth and finely sculptured; upper surface with small whitish scales, very abundant and uniform but distinctly separated among themselves, fine and transverse on the pronotum and in about three irregular series on the striae intervals, larger, snow-white and extremely dense throughout the under surface; beak in the female very long and filiform, not at all thickened basally, although flatter and thinner distally, subevenly and strongly arcuate and almost twice as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ long, inserted at about the middle, the first funicular joint very long, the second almost as long

as the three following, the club elongate-ovoidal; prothorax one-half wider than long, rapidly conical and with feebly arcuate sides from base to apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base, the latter transverse, the lobe abrupt, small, rounded and somewhat more coarsely and closely squamose; punctures fine, not very dense but forming longitudinal ruguliform lines, the smooth median line not entire; scutellum nude; elytra with converging and broadly arcuate sides throughout, not quite one-half longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri much wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long, the humeri gradually rounding to the base; striæ moderately coarse, deep, the intervals feebly punctulate and nearly three times as wide as the striæ; anterior coxæ separated by a third of their width. Length (♀) 3.7-3.9 mm.; width 1.65-1.75 mm. Guatemala (near the city). Two examples.

After searching the work of Mr. Champion carefully I am unable to find anything approaching this species and so conclude that it is undescribed.

The two following, although apparently belonging to the same genus, differ considerably in the less elongate beak, which is notably thickened and sometimes more arcuate basally:

***Conocentrinus incrustatus** n. sp.—Rather stouter, rhomboidal, deep black throughout the body, legs and antennæ; upper surface clothed very closely with uniform brownish-white scales, only a little less broad and transversely arranged on the pronotum and in about three close irregular series on the stria intervals; under surface with larger and extremely dense white scales; beak in the male a little longer than the head and prothorax, evenly arcuate throughout, gradually thickened basally, smooth, squamulose sparsely at the sides basally, the antennæ inserted distinctly beyond the middle, and, in structure, nearly as in the preceding species; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, evenly conical, the very oblique sides barely at all arcuate, the apex feebly subtubulate and narrow, barely over two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe gradually formed, distinct; punctures rather coarse, opaque and densely coalescent, with very narrow and slightly tumid median line; scutellum nude; elytra rapidly parabolic, rather narrow at tip, with somewhat tumid humeri, a little though evidently wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the striæ rather deep, moderately coarse, not at all concealed; prosternum canaliculate throughout but with unbroken crust of scales, the coxæ separated by less than half their width; abdomen unmodified in the type. Length (♂) 4.2 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Guatemala (Capetillo). One example.

For some time I regarded the type of this species as the female of *Geræus spiniger* Chmp., but the structure of the beak seems certainly to indicate the male, although there are no abdominal modifications and no prosternal spines or prominences. In the

female of *spiniger* the antennæ are said to be inserted behind the middle of the beak.

**Conocentrinus canorus* n. sp.—Smaller and narrower, deep black throughout, the upper surface clothed very closely with uniform ochreous scales, transverse and a little smaller and thinner on the pronotum and confusedly arranged throughout the stria intervals; beak in the female one-half longer than the head and prothorax, slender and nude, broadly arcuate, becoming rapidly more arcuate and thickened at base, the antennæ inserted at three-sevenths, the basal parts finely and sparsely squamulose; first funicular joint very long, the second much shorter, as long as the following two, the club normal; prothorax rapidly conical, with medially very feebly arcuate sides, the apex not obviously constricted and barely three-sevenths as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter small, gradually cuspidiform; punctures dense and subopaque; scutellum very small, nude; elytra elongate-ogival, narrow at tip, at the narrowly subprominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, the surface somewhat undulated, the sides subparallel and feebly sinuate for a short distance behind the humeri; the subapical umbones are rather prominent; striæ somewhat fine but deep; under surface with rather small but very close whitish scales; anterior coxæ separated by a third of their width. Length (♀) 3.6 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Guatemala (near the city). One example.

I am unable to recall the source from which any one of the above four examples was received; they have been undetermined in my collection for many years.

It is more than probable that *Geræus tenuistriatus* Chmp., also belongs to this genus.

Leptocorynus n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus is the Mexican *Geræus aspersus* Chmp. (Biol. Cent.-Amer., IV, 5, p. 290). It is distinguished primarily by the very elongate antennal club of the male, this being always longer than the entire funicle and sometimes nearly twice as long. Besides *aspersus*, the genus will comprise *scutatus*, *longiclava* and *tenuiclava* of Champion, assigned originally to *Geræus*.

The rather numerous genera proposed in the foregoing pages at the expense of *Geræus*, in the enlarged scope given it by Mr. Champion, are founded upon peculiarities of habitus, supplemented by more or less radical differences in the structural characters of the male. This method of defining genera is frequently convenient in large groups, which are deficient in strongly marked structural

characters of a general nature, as among the *Amarinæ* and *Pterostichinæ* of the *Carabidæ* for example, and also in the large genus *Reichenbachius* of the *Pselaphidæ*.

Odontocorynus Schön.

This is another genus founded solely upon sexual peculiarities of the male, the antennal funicle in that sex frequently being enlarged and denticulate distally, and the club having a lateral basal tooth. As stated in my revision (p. 577), there are two well defined groups, which are also of a sexual nature, one, represented by *scutellum-album*, having the beak nearly similar in form in the two sexes, and the other having a strongly sculptured and basally bent beak in the male, but cylindrical, in great part smooth and more evenly arcuate in the female. The scutellum and basal thoracic lobe are conspicuously albido-squamose in all the species of both groups. The species of the second group are in reality very numerous in our fauna, but the first, or *scutellum-album* group, is rather more limited, though still extensive. *Odontocorynus* is in fact by far the largest Centrinid genus of our fauna, and it was largely because of the multiplicity of forms having, in some parts of the series, very puzzling superficial resemblances, that I passed over it without much discriminative study in my revision of the *Barinæ*. The delimitation of the species has cost a vast amount of time, given as occasion permitted during some years past, and I hope that the various taxonomic forms defined below as species may prove to be of permanent value; there is not the slightest doubt that this will prove to be the case with most of them at all events. The following table contains those species allied to *scutellum-album*:

- | | |
|---|----|
| Strial intervals with generally confused sculpture and vestiture, sometimes partially unilinear..... | 2 |
| Strial intervals each with a single line of scales, narrowly confused toward base on some of the intervals; body small in size..... | 14 |
| 2—Prothorax widest before the base, the sides curving inward basally. Stout, oval, strongly convex, shining, black, the elytra and legs faintly subpiceous, the beak and antennæ black; beak in the female slender and finely, sparsely punctured throughout, feebly arcuate, abruptly more so at base, as long as the elytra, the antennæ inserted at four-sevenths; prothorax transverse, three-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from near basal fourth to the wholly unconstricted apex, the basal lobe | |

feeble and with some coarse pale scales; punctures coarse, separated, confluent and rugulate laterally, the linear scales very small and inconspicuous; median smooth line partially evident; scutellum transverse, densely albedo-squamose; elytra parabolic, a fifth longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri much wider than the prothorax, twice as long; grooves very coarse, finely, remotely punctate and opaculate; intervals subequal, less than twice as wide as the grooves, shining, with coarse and close punctures which are generally narrowly confused, but forming single series in some places, the fine slender scales pale and evident, not at all close; under surface with the oval whitish scales, more or less separated and lying within coarse punctures. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Oklahoma (Atoka),—Wickham. One example.

atokanus n. sp.

- Prothorax widest at base.....3
 3—Sides of the prothorax feebly converging and subevenly arcuate, or gradually more arcuate apically.....4
 Sides moderately converging and evenly, just visibly arcuate to just behind the apex, where they are rapidly turned inward for some distance to the apex; body small.....13
 4—Body, and especially the elytra, rufous in color.....5
 Body black, sometimes uniformly blackish-brown.....6
 5—Body not very stout, subrhomboid-oval, obscure rufous, the anterior parts generally darker; antennæ inserted at four-sevenths (♀), or rather beyond three-fifths (♂), the tooth of the club obtuse, the last funicular joint but slightly transverse; prothoax short, one-half wider than long, subevenly rounded at the sides, the punctures coarse and close-set but not very dense, smaller medially, the median line partial and indefinite; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic and with obtuse apex, twice as long as the prothorax, the humeri somewhat prominent; grooves rather coarse, the intervals flat, sometimes distinctly alternating in width, the punctures moderate, confused or forming in great part single series, the scales yellowish; under surface with broad dense whitish scales as usual. Length (♂ ♀) 3.5–4.2 mm.; width 1.4–2.0 mm. Northern Illinois. Six specimens.....

rufobrunneus n. sp.

- Body stout, nearly as in the preceding in coloration, the elytra relatively more elongate; beak in the female slightly longer than in the same sex of *rufobrunneus*, four-fifths as long as the elytra, the antennæ nearly similar, except that the club is thicker and more oblong-oval; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the sides more converging than in the preceding, arcuate, the punctures not quite so coarse and more widely separated—by fully half their diameters, the median line indistinct; small squamules denser toward the sides in a manner not elsewhere noticeable; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, somewhat over twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves still coarser, the intervals alternating, the narrower scarcely wider than the grooves; scales more broadly oval, pale yellow, close-set and confused; legs brighter rufous. Length (♀) 4.4 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Missouri (St. Louis),—Schuster.....

lineatellus n. sp.

Body smaller and more narrowly rhomboid-oval, rather shining, bright rufous, the head and beak blackish; squamules above yellowish, minute, slender, sparse and very inconspicuous, the broad whiter scales beneath very narrowly separated; beak in the male a little longer than the head and prothorax, nearly straight, abruptly bent at base and vertically thicker at the middle than between this and the basal arcuation, this being the usual structure; antennæ inserted at apical third, the tooth of the club prominent, obtuse, the last funicular joint transverse, pointed within; prothorax much less transverse than in the two preceding, a third wider than long, the sides converging and barely visibly arcuate, rounding at apex; punctures very moderate in size, rather dense throughout, the median smooth line indistinct; elytra with prominent humeri, the oblique sides only feebly arcuate, the apex obtuse, not quite a fourth longer than wide and not twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves coarse, deep, punctate; intervals one or two times as wide as the grooves, confusedly and coarsely punctate. Length (σ^7) 3.5 mm.; width 1.6 mm. New York.....*semiruber* n. sp.

6—Prothorax very short and transverse, three-fifths wider than long. Body and legs deep black throughout, the squamules of the upper surface small, whitish and not conspicuous on the elytra, white, oval and dense beneath; beak in the female shining, coarsely, sparsely punctate, three-fourths as long as the elytra, abruptly bent at base, the antennæ inserted near two-thirds, the club rather large, elongate-oval; prothorax with the converging sides broadly, subevenly arcuate; surface impressed slightly near the apex; punctures not very coarse, deep, close but not quite in contact, the median line narrow and irregular though subentire; elytra relatively longer than usual, with very prominent but obtuse humeri, moderately oblique sides and rather broadly obtuse apex, much more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves rather coarse, deep, punctured; intervals subequal, nearly twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures moderately coarse and confused. Length (\varnothing) 3.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. A single example received from a foreign dealer, with the locality "Columbia" and with a MS name by an undecipherable author.....*advena* n. sp.

Prothorax much less transverse, the elytra relatively normal in length... 7

7—Legs throughout somewhat obscure rufous. Body larger than in any other of this section, stout, subrhomboid-oval, scarcely shining, brownish-black; beak in the female straight or very nearly so, abruptly bent at base, barely at all shorter than the elytra, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the club normal, oval; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, becoming more parallel at base; punctures decidedly coarse, deep, close but not in actual contact, the smooth line distinct but not entire; elytra short, parabolic, with prominent humeri, evidently not twice as long as the prothorax; grooves coarse, deep and abrupt, the intervals subequal, twice as wide as the grooves to evidently less, coarsely and confusedly punctate, the squamules small and slender, sparse, pale but not at all conspicuous. Length (\varnothing) 4.2—

- 4.7 mm.; width 2.0–2.35 mm. Massachusetts (Cambridge) to Florida. Five specimens.....**scutellum-album** Say
- Legs, or at least the femora, always black, the tibiæ sometimes faintly rufescent; body smaller in size, except in *divisus*.....8
- 8—Thoracic punctures loose, distinctly separated except at the sides, rather coarse but smaller along the middle. Body much smaller than in the preceding and narrower, deep black, the legs black throughout; beak thicker, more strongly sculptured and more bent at base in the male; antennæ inserted near four-sevenths (♀) or three-fourths (♂), the male club excavated and obtusely dentate basally; prothorax unusually short, one-half wider than long, the sides converging and moderately, subevenly arcuate throughout; surface broadly and feebly impressed transversely near the apex; elytra parabolic, fully twice as long as the prothorax, with rather prominent humeri and coarse deep grooves; intervals only one-half wider than the grooves to somewhat more, very coarsely, closely punctate—often in single series, the squamules small and sparse but rather brilliant white and distinct. Length (♂ ♀) 3.5–3.8 mm.; width 1.65–1.85 mm. Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and North Carolina (Southern Pines). Six examples.....**adjunctus** n. sp.
- Thoracic punctures notably dense throughout, the prothorax less abbreviated.....9
- 9—White squamose crust of the scutellum divided along the middle; body larger. Oval, strongly convex, deep black throughout, the legs and antennæ black, slightly shining, the squamules above minute and scarcely distinct on the pronotum, small, slender and sparse on the elytra but white and evident, the large white scales of the under surface generally separated but dense on the abdomen and met-episterna posteriorly; beak in the male nearly straight, bent at base, longer than the head and prothorax, deeply sulcate, squamulose, the lower margin at the middle strongly arcuate; antennæ inserted near three-fourths, the two outer joints of the funicle simple, symmetric, oval and one-half wider than long, the elongate-oval club with a strong erect and acutely triangular basal tooth; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides converging and evenly, rather strongly arcuate throughout, the punctures coarse, narrowly separated, with a short median smooth line; elytra rather short, with prominent humeri, only three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves very coarse; intervals one-half wider than the grooves and coarsely punctate, becoming very narrow suturally toward tip. Length (♂) 4.6 mm.; width 2.18 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.....**divisus** n. sp.
- White squamose crust even as usual, not divided; body smaller.....10
- 10—Tooth of the male antennal club large, broadly triangular.....11
- Tooth small, slender and spiniform.....12
- 11—Form rhomboid, the pronotum somewhat shining, black or feebly picescent, the tibiæ obscure rufous; beak in the male rather slender, feebly arcuate, more so at base, as long as the head and prothorax, punctate, the antennæ inserted at apical fourth, the last funicular joint but slightly transverse, with a small abrupt internal tooth,

the club large, elongate-oval; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the converging and feebly arcuate sides more rounded apically; punctures coarse, subconfluent, becoming fine and sparse medio-apically, the smooth line obsolete; elytra very obtusely parabolic, fully twice as long as the prothorax, with only moderately prominent humeri, the grooves deep; intervals alternating from one-half wider than the grooves to twice as wide as the latter, the very coarse crowded punctures bearing each a small but whitish and very distinct squamule. Length (σ^7) 4.2 mm.; width 1.9 mm. A single example received from a foreign dealer, labeled "N. Am.—D. Wehneke." *incertus* n. sp.

Form nearly similar but narrower, black throughout, rather shining; beak in the male punctate, rather shorter, barely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted near two-thirds, the last funicular joint slightly transverse, oblique within, the club large, elongate-oval; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, only just visibly more so apically; punctures moderate in size, very close-set but scarcely in contact, with a partial smooth median line; elytra less obtusely parabolic, evidently less than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves less coarse, very deep; intervals more equal, nearly twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures much less coarse and not so dense, bearing small and slender, white but much less conspicuous squamules. Length (σ^7) 3.3 mm.; width 1.6 mm. New York (locality unrecorded). *fultoni* n. sp.

12—Body elongate-oval, convex, black throughout, slightly shining, the squamules of the upper surface whitish but very small, sparse and barely at all evident; beak in the male feebly arcuate, bent at base, longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ rather beyond two-thirds, the last funicular joint transversely cuneiform, shortest within, the club large, elongate-oval, the tooth slender, very prominent; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and but slightly arcuate, rounding apically; punctures moderate, very dense and confluent basally and laterally, finer and separated medio-apically, the smooth line obsolete; elytra evenly parabolic, with moderately prominent humeri, about twice as long as the prothorax; grooves moderate, very abrupt and deep, punctate at bottom as usual; intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures moderately coarse, dense, sometimes in looser single series. Length (σ^7) 3.6 mm.; width 1.55 mm. Northern Illinois, —Webster. *illini* n. sp.

Body rather stouter, oval, convex, scarcely shining, black, the tibiae rufescent; squamules of the upper surface small, slender and sparse, whitish and evident, though not at all conspicuous; beak in the male nearly straight, abruptly bent at base; antennæ inserted beyond apical third, nearly as in the preceding in structure; prothorax larger, barely a third wider than long, the moderately converging sides distinctly and subevenly arcuate, only a little more so apically; punctures moderate, deep and very dense, somewhat looser medio-apically, the median line not smooth though feebly tumid basally;

- elytra short, broadly parabolic, with moderate humeri, barely three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves deep; intervals less or more than twice as wide as the grooves, moderately coarsely, strongly and very densely punctate; under surface with dense white oval scales as usual. Length (σ^7) 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.5–1.8 mm. Delaware (Milford).....*subaffinis* n. sp.
- 13—Oblong-suboval, rather narrow, black throughout, feebly shining; squamules of the upper surface very small, slender, sparse and indistinct, the white scales beneath narrowly separated; beak in the male only moderately stout, feebly arcuate, shorter than usual, barely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted beyond apical third, the outer funicular joints transverse and compact, the last two pointed within, the club elongate-oval, with a prominent and acutely triangular basal tooth; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, moderately coarsely and very densely punctate throughout; elytra evenly parabolic, with moderately prominent humeri, not quite twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves moderate, very deep; intervals from less than two to two and one-half times as wide as the grooves, the punctures smaller than usual, confused throughout but not very dense. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. New York (Long Island)....*subabruptus* n. sp.
- 14—Body narrowly oblong-suboval, slightly shining, black, the tibiæ obscure rufous; beak in the female rather slender, sparsely punctate, feebly arcuate, broadly and feebly constricted near basal third and nearly half as long as the body, the antennæ slender, inserted at four-sevenths; prothorax short, four-sevenths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding before the middle; punctures very moderate and well separated, dense toward the sides, the imperfect smooth line narrow though traceable; elytra narrowly parabolic, two and a third times as long as the prothorax, with rather prominent humeri, the grooves coarse, deep, the intervals less than twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of moderately coarse punctures, which are more or less confused on the sixth, except behind the middle, the squamules white and linear but rather broad and conspicuous. Length (\varnothing) 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. New York (locality unrecorded). One example.....*amputatus* n. sp.
- Body a little larger and stouter, oblong-suboval, somewhat shining, piceous-black; beak in the female almost as in the preceding but somewhat thicker and less constricted near basal third, the antennæ almost similar; prothorax of different outline, trapezoidal, one-half wider than long, the converging sides very evenly and but slightly arcuate from base to apex; basal lobe larger and more prominent; punctures coarser, distinctly separated, dense laterally, the smooth median line barely traceable and only centrally; elytra similar but more broadly parabolic, only three-fourths longer than the prothorax, almost similarly grooved and punctate and with similar conspicuous squamules. Length (\varnothing) 3.2 mm.; width 1.4 mm. New Jersey.....*unilineatus* n. sp.
- T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Feb. 1920.

There may be some doubt if all representatives of *semiruber* are as pale rufous in color as the type, but I have noted that throughout *Odontocorynus*, wherever species are represented by good series, there is no decided variation in color to be observed.

The following table embraces all the species of the *salebrosus* type that have come to me so far:

- Elytra with more or less dense, pale and very conspicuous parallel-sided scales. Rocky Mountain regions, excepting *inspectus* and *boonei*, having nude stria punctures and which occur east of the Mississippi River.....2
- Elytra and pronotum with separated linear scales, which are so numerous however as to render the vestiture conspicuous; stria punctures each with a distinct slender white squamule.....8
- Elytra and pronotum more remotely clothed with small, sparse, slender and inconspicuous squamules; stria punctures never squamiferous.....9
- 2—Stria punctures each with a conspicuous squamule; body very stout; first funicular joint notably elongate.....3
- Stria punctures each with a very minute, slender and barely discoverable squamule; body less stout; first funicular joint evidently shorter..4
- Stria punctures without apparent squamules; first funicular joint somewhat diversified in length according to the species.....7
- 3—Body stout, oblong-suboval, not shining, black, the legs and antennæ black throughout; upper surface clothed densely with rather large white scales, intermingled with some that are darker on the elytra, the under surface, as usual, with dense oval white scales; beak in the female smooth, cylindric, only feebly tapering, nearly straight, bent at base, about half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted barely visibly beyond the middle, the funicular joints with coronæ of white squamules; prothorax four-sevenths wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, becoming parallel basally, the apex faintly constricted; basal lobe a fourth the total width; punctures moderately coarse and very dense, with a smooth median line centrally; elytra broadly, obtusely parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, at the moderately prominent humeri but very slightly wider than the prothorax, four-fifths longer; striæ not very coarse, the intervals broad, subequal, not very coarsely, confusedly punctate. Length (♀) 5.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Eastern Colorado.

coloradensis n. sp.

Body less stout, black, less obtuse behind, clothed very densely throughout above with large yellowish-white scales, still larger, denser and whiter beneath, the squamules of the stria punctures very distinct, the interstitial scales of perfectly uniform tint; beak in the female smooth, feebly arcuate, slightly tapering, bent at base and not quite half as long as the body, the antennæ nearly similar, the funicle slightly longer; prothorax of nearly similar outline, except that the arcuate sides become parallel only much nearer the base, the basal

lobe larger, almost a third the total width; punctures moderate, very dense, the smooth median line not evident; elytra with more converging arcuate sides and less obtuse rounded apex, at the rather more prominent humeri much wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striæ decidedly coarser, the closely and confusedly punctate intervals slightly more than twice as wide as the striæ and subequal in width among themselves. Length (♀) 4.7 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded).....**densissimus** n. sp.

4—Sides of the prothorax regularly arcuate, gradually less so and subparallel in about basal half.....5

Sides subparallel and very feebly arcuate, rounding only in about apical third.....6

5—Form oblong-suboval, stout, closely clothed above with white scales, smaller and more slender and less dense on the pronotum, except at apex and as usual on the basal lobe, larger, broad and dense on the stria intervals, dense and white on the under surface; beak in the female smooth, feebly tapering, slightly arcuate, subevenly more arcuate in about basal half, a little less than half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted submedially, the first two funicular joints elongate, the first less so than in the two preceding but as long as the next two together; prothorax one-half wider than long; apex barely at all constricted, not quite half as wide as the base, the basal lobe a fourth the total width; punctures moderate, dense, though slightly separated medially, without smooth line; elytra very obtusely parabolic, at the moderate humeral prominences only just visibly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striæ deep, the squamules inconspicuous; intervals confusedly punctate, three or four times as wide as the striæ. Length (♀) 4.5 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Dakota (locality unrecorded).....**dakotanus** n. sp.

Form narrower, relatively somewhat more elongate, black, the tibiae rufescent; upper surface clothed densely with uniform ochreous scales, which are nearly as wide on the pronotum as on the stria intervals, but not quite so dense; beak in the female arcuate, smooth, feebly tapering, nearly as in the preceding but more abruptly bent at the immediate base, the antennæ nearly similar and inserted just visibly beyond the middle; prothorax somewhat less than one-half wider than long, deeply, moderately and very closely punctate, sometimes with a median smooth line centrally; apex half as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather more than a fourth the total width; elytra obtusely parabolic, at the feebly prominent humeri barely visibly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths to four-fifths longer; striæ deep and abrupt, with minute and remote squamules, the intervals densely punctured and squamose, three or four times as wide as the striæ, the scales uniform. Length (♀) 4.3-4.6 mm.; width 1.8-2.0 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded). Three examples.....**ochreosus** n. sp.

Form still narrower and even more cuneiform posteriorly, the upper surface clothed with white scales, more slender and less dense than in *ochreosus* and not broadly dense and confused on the stria intervals as in the preceding, but evidently separated, although very

conspicuous, forming about two irregular lines on each; beak (♀) nearly as in the preceding, except that the antennæ are inserted more evidently beyond the middle though similar otherwise, or (♂) more quadrate in section, sculptured, squamulose and subopaque, rather more tapering, more abruptly bent at base but not differing much in length, the antennæ inserted only a little further forward and not so apical as in *scutellum-album* and allied species; outer funicular joints not evidently wider or transverse, the basal tooth of the club small and feeble; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, rather coarsely, very densely punctate, sometimes with traces of a narrow impunctate line centrally; elytra more elongate, fully two-fifths longer than wide, at the obtuse humeral prominences only very slightly wider than the prothorax, four-fifths longer, the striæ rather coarse, with scarcely discoverable squamules, the intervals coarsely, closely punctate and two to three times as wide as the striæ. Length (♂ ♀) 3.65-4.5 mm.; width 1.5-1.9 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham. Three examples.....*greeleyi* n. sp.

- 6—Oblong, black, with more or less rufescent legs, dull, clothed with numerous whitish scales above, slender and well separated on the pronotum, linear but broader on the stria intervals, where they are loosely arranged in about two lines on each; scales beneath large, white and dense; beak in the female nearly straight and feebly tapering, broadly arcuate in about basal half, smooth, but little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, rufous, with piceous club; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the apex feebly constricted, fully half as wide as the base, the basal lobe a fourth the total width; punctures rather coarse, very dense, the smooth median line narrow and much abbreviated; elytra with broadly arcuate oblique sides and not very obtuse apex, nearly a third longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri only slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, the striæ moderate; intervals from two to three times as wide as the striæ, rather coarsely punctato-rugose. Length (♀) 3.7-4.4 mm.; width 1.5-2.0 mm. Dakota. Four examples...*quadricollis* n. sp.

- 7—Form rather narrowly rhomboid-oval (♂) or stouter (♀), black throughout, clothed above with conspicuous though not compactly dense white scales, slender and well separated on the pronotum, linear but thick, very white and arranged in two loose uneven rows on each stria interval, large, oval, dense and white beneath; beak (♂) stout, dull, squamulose, evenly arcuate, longer than the head and prothorax, with the antennæ inserted well beyond the middle and the tooth of the club small and inconspicuous, or (♀) a little more slender but not longer, smooth, arcuate, somewhat more so at base, with the antennæ similarly inserted; prothorax a third to one-half wider than long, the parallel and nearly straight sides broadly rounding and converging in about apical half; punctures rather coarse, very dense, with feeble smooth line centrally; scutellum quadrate, densely albido-squamose; elytra a third to fourth longer than wide, the notably oblique sides only very feebly arcuate, the apex rapidly obtuse, at the moderate humeral prominences

distinctly wider than the prothorax, almost twice as long; striæ rather coarse; intervals generally two to three times as wide as the striæ, rugosely punctate, becoming very narrow toward the suture posteriorly. Length (♂ ♀) 3.2-3.7 mm.; width 1.35-1.6 mm. Kentucky (locality unrecorded). Five examples. . *inspectus* n. sp.

Form elongate-subovoidal, convex, much larger, black throughout, the squamules of the pronotum small, slender, sparse and very inconspicuous, those of the strial intervals large, suboval, bright yellowish, in two or three irregular series and close, though not dense, those of the under surface oval, white and dense; beak in the male not quite as long as the head and prothorax, stout, feebly arcuate and slightly tapering, roughly sculptured, opaculate, with the antennæ inserted distinctly beyond the middle, the tooth of the club small, obtuse and not very prominent; prothorax unusually large, barely a fifth wider than long, the sides evenly and distinctly arcuate, rounding inward basally, widest before the base; apex feebly constricted, half as wide as the base, which is bisinuate, the lobe moderate; punctures moderate but very dense, with vestiges of a narrow smooth line centrally, the scutellum subogival, densely squamose; elytra very obtusely parabolic, a third longer than wide, at the moderate humeral prominences barely at all wider than the prothorax, only about three-fifths longer; striæ very deep, rather coarse and abrupt; intervals from two to nearly three times as wide as the striæ, punctato-rugose, the first much narrowed posteriorly. Length (♂) 4.8 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Kentucky (locality unrecorded). One example. *boonei* n. sp.

8—Outline broadly subrhombic-oval, black throughout, dull in lustre, the white lineiform scales well separated but subequal throughout the upper surface, broad and dense scales of the under surface white; beak nearly straight, abruptly bent at base in both sexes, half as long as the body and smooth (♀), or shorter, opaque, stouter, more quadrate in section and sparsely squamulose (♂); antennæ inserted at four-sevenths (♀) or three-fifths (♂); prothorax two-fifths (♂) to one-half (♀) wider than long, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming parallel basally and oblique apically; apex about half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and very dense, with feeble vestiges of smooth line centrally; basal lobe a fourth the total width; elytra broadly parabolic, at the obtusely prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds (♂) to three-fourths (♀) longer; striæ rather coarse; intervals subequal, between two and three times as wide as the striæ, with very coarse contiguous punctures, the scales each decumbent within a puncture. Length (♂ ♀) 4.2-4.8 mm.; width 2.0-2.25 mm. North Carolina. *pulverulentus* Csy.

Outline somewhat similar but more abbreviated, deep black, the prothorax feebly rufo-piceous; vestiture similar, as is also the beak in the female, the antennal funicle somewhat longer; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the sides less evenly arcuate, parallel and feebly arcuate basally, becoming gradually rounded, oblique and nearly straight anteriorly; apex narrower, much less than half as

- wide as the base, the basal lobe narrower; punctures coarse and dense, the smooth median line distinct, narrow, even and almost entire, being slightly abbreviated at apex; elytra still shorter, barely a fifth longer than wide, obtusely parabolic, at the humeral swellings distinctly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striae, intervals and sculpture nearly as in the preceding; met-episterna a little shorter and narrower, their inner margin somewhat more strongly sinuous. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Texas (Luling),—Wickham.....**lulingensis** n. sp.
- 9—Prothorax more or less inflated, especially in the female, and widest before the base.....10
- Prothorax widest at the base, not inflated laterally.....20
- 10—Pronotal punctures more or less coarse and isolated, circular; larger species, excepting *convergens*.....11
- Pronotal punctures not so coarse and denser as a rule, often crowded..13
- 11—Prothorax nearly as long as wide, the basal lobe very feeble. Elongate-oval, convex, rather shining, deep black throughout; squamules of the upper surface small, slender, sparse and inconspicuous though whitish, the under surface with large dense white scales; beak in the male longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, gradually more so basally, sulcate and coarsely punctate; antennae inserted at four-sevenths, the funicle slender, with only its last joint wider, the first elongate, the club with the tooth basal and rather small; prothorax only a sixth wider than long, the sides evenly converging, broadly and evenly arcuate from very near the base, the apex sinuate medially and much less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, deep, separated by a third to half their diameters, with dense and longitudinally ruguliform sculpture at the sides; elytra with oblique and feebly arcuate sides and obtusely rounded apex, three-sevenths longer than wide, at the prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, only two-thirds longer, the grooves coarse, abrupt and very deep; intervals from one-half wider than, to twice as wide as, the grooves, rather coarsely, confusedly punctato-rugose. Length (♂) 5.7 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Kansas (Douglas Co.),—Snow.....**snowi** n. sp.
- Prothorax much shorter than wide, more inflated and with well developed basal lobe.....12
- 12—Body (♀) broadly oblong-suboval, convex, rather shining, deep black; squamules of the upper surface minute, very sparse and wholly inconspicuous, beneath large, whitish and dense as usual; beak in the female smooth, subcylindric, sensibly arcuate, more so basally and nearly half as long as the body; antennae inserted barely beyond the middle, the funicle very slender; prothorax large, nearly one-half wider than long, widest barely behind the middle, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually strongly converging from slightly before the middle; apex sinuate at the middle, barely three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with unusually arcuate profile above, rapidly sloping anteriorly; punctures coarse, deep, separated by half their diameters or more, with a smooth median line centrally and at apex; elytra obtusely parabolic, at the swollen humeri but

little wider than the widest part of the prothorax, fully three-fourths longer; grooves coarse, very abrupt and deep; intervals from less than two to about three times as wide as the grooves, coarsely, closely and confusedly punctate. Length (♀) 6.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Kansas (locality unrecorded).....**robustus** n. sp.

Body less broadly and more rhomboidally oval, convex, not so shining and more densely sculptured, black throughout; squamules of the upper surface small and slender, whitish, sparse but distinct; beak (♂) arcuate, stout and sulcate, punctate, dull, minutely, sparsely squamulose and a little longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) a little longer, smooth and more cylindric, similarly more rapidly arcuate at base; antennæ (♂) moderate in length, the last funicular joint transverse, the club large, rather thick, with distinct triangular internal basal tooth, or (♀) with longer, very much more slender funicle and smaller, narrower club; prothorax almost one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded, more converging anteriorly, widest but little before the base; punctures not quite so coarse as in the preceding and almost in mutual contact, with more or less evident smooth line centrally; elytra parabolic, a sixth (♀) to a fourth (♂) longer than wide, at the prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, the grooves very deep and abrupt; intervals two to three times as wide as the grooves, coarsely, closely punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 5.6-5.75 mm.; width 2.65 mm. North Carolina.....**denticornis** Csy.

Body rather smaller and less stout, oval or oblong-oval, convex, black throughout, slightly shining, the squamules above small and whitish but sparse and rather inconspicuous though very evident on the elytra, oval, dense and white beneath, fine and rather sparse on the femora; beak (♂) rather thick, dull and strongly sculptured, much longer than the head and prothorax, nearly straight, gradually arcuate basally, or (♀) somewhat longer, smooth, gradually and distinctly tapering, arcuate, rapidly more so in about basal half; antennæ inserted at three-fifths (♂) or four-sevenths (♀), the funicle (♂) with the last joint much larger and transverse, the tooth of the club relatively small, or (♀) very slender, the club smaller; prothorax a third (♂) to nearly one-half (♀) wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, more so in the female; punctures deep, rather coarse and very close though narrowly separated, the median smooth line narrow, more or less distinct and somewhat tumid; elytra obtusely parabolic, very much wider in the female, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves moderately coarse, very deep; intervals two to nearly three times as wide as the grooves, coarsely, closely punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 4.75-5.0 mm.; width 2.0-2.3 mm. Missouri and Mississippi (Vicksburg). Five specimens.....**missourianus** n. sp.

Body very much smaller than in any of the preceding species of this section, rather narrow and gradually attenuate behind, black, somewhat shining; upper squamules small, slender, not close and inconspicuous; beak in the female slender, smooth, arcuate, nearly half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle,

the funicle long and very slender; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, gradually more converging anteriorly; apex truncate, half as wide as the base, the punctures relatively rather coarse, deep and close but not quite in mutual contact; median smooth line entire, narrow anteriorly, broad posteriorly; basal lobe very short, broadly rounded; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri scarcely at all wider than the widest part of the prothorax, almost four-fifths longer; sides converging and barely visibly arcuate to the obtusely rounded apex, which is however rather narrower than usual; grooves moderate but very abrupt and deep; intervals not alternating much and between two and three times as wide as the grooves, coarsely punctato-rugose. Length (♀) 3.6 mm.; width 1.38 mm. Kentucky.....**convergens** n. sp.

13—Prothorax not evidently narrower than the elytra.....14

Prothorax distinctly narrower than the elytra.....15

14—Oblong, not shining, black, the legs and antennæ rufescent; squamules above small but evident on the pronotum, broader though linear, well separated but rather conspicuous and whitish on the elytra, oval, dense and yellowish-white beneath; beak in the male thick, rather tapering, very feebly arcuate, dull and strongly sculptured, longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted near three-fifths, the club with a very minute basal tooth; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the broadly arcuate sides but little more rounding and converging in about apical half; punctures rather small and very densely crowded throughout, with the narrow irregular smooth median line not quite entire; elytra very obtusely subparabolic, the converging sides but feebly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, with the humeral prominences feeble, two-thirds longer than the prothorax; striæ rather coarse, deep; intervals not regularly alternating but between two and three times as wide as the striæ. Length (♂) 4.2 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Arkansas (Little Rock).

pinguescens Csy.

Oblong-suboval, more elongate, more convex and with more inflated prothorax, black, not shining; beak in the male thick, strongly sculptured, evenly and moderately arcuate, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted rather beyond three-fifths, the basal tooth of the club acutely angulate, moderate but distinct; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly and subevenly arcuate throughout, widest just behind the middle; apex fully half as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather prominent; punctures not coarse though larger than in the preceding, very dense throughout, without smooth median line, the squamules brownish-white, small, not very slender but numerous and distinct; elytra more regularly parabolic and longer, a third longer than wide, hardly as wide as the widest part of the prothorax and about three-fourths longer, the humeral swellings feeble; grooves deep; intervals subequal, between two and three times as wide as the grooves, coarsely punctato-rugose and with broadly linear and rather sparse

but conspicuous, whitish scales; white scales of the under surface large and dense. Length (♂) 4.35 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Kentucky.....*inflaticollis* n. sp.

- 15—Body notably broad. Oblong-suboval, only moderately convex, black, the prothorax and antennal club dull rufous; scales of the upper surface yellowish, fine but numerous and evident on the pronotum, broader though linear, well separated, confused and notably conspicuous throughout on the striae intervals; beak in the female smooth, evenly arcuate and gradually tapering from base to apex, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at the middle; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, widest very near the base, the sides thence slightly converging and very feebly arcuate, more rapidly, obliquely rounding in apical third; apex feebly constricted, half as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather abrupt; punctures not very small, deep, circular, very close but rarely in mutual contact, recalling somewhat the sculpture in *denticornis* and related forms but finer; median smooth line distinct and subentire; elytra with the sides slightly oblique and very moderately arcuate, the apex broadly and obtusely rounded; grooves deep but not very coarse; intervals subequal, about three times as wide as the grooves, closely, coarsely and confusedly punctate. Length (♀) 4.4 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded).....*latiusculus* n. sp.

Body never very notably broad in outline.....16

- 16—Species very small in size, with narrower prothorax and prominent humeri. Rather narrow, convex, deep black throughout; squamules of the upper surface small, sparse and inconspicuous, the larger oval white scales beneath narrowly separated among themselves; beak in the male stout, subopaque and strongly sculptured, nearly straight, abruptly bent at base, almost half as long as the body; antennæ inserted near three-fifths, the tooth of the club basal and very small; prothorax a third wider than long, widest very nearly at the base, the sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate, gradually more converging and arcuate before about the middle; apex scarcely at all constricted, rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures relatively somewhat coarse and deep but dense, with traces of a smooth line centrally; basal lobe strongly binodulate at apex; elytra with the oblique sides feebly arcuate to the rapidly rounded but not very obtuse apex, two-fifths longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long; grooves moderate; intervals equal, two and one-half times as wide as the grooves and somewhat coarsely punctato-rugose. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. District of Columbia. A single example.

prominens n. sp.

- Species similarly very small, still narrower and with less prominent humeri. Narrow and convex, more parallel, black, the tarsi rufopiceous; squamules of the upper surface rather small, indistinct on the pronotum, whitish, less slender and evident though sparse on the elytra, in one to two or three rows on the intervals; beak in the male rather strongly, subevenly arcuate, longer than the head

and prothorax, thick, dull in lustre, the antennæ inserted behind three-fifths, with slender funicle and small and feeble basal tooth of the club; prothorax less than a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, rounding in apical third or fourth, also rounding at the immediate base; punctures strong and dense, the median smooth line briefly and faintly traceable centrally; upper profile evenly but rather strongly arcuate; base broadly bisinuate; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, the sides feebly oblique and slightly arcuate to the rather obtusely rounded apex, at the feebly tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; grooves moderate, one-half to a third as wide as the coarsely punctato-rugose intervals; white rounded scales beneath dense though slightly separated. Length (σ^7) 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Kentucky.....**pusillus** n. sp.

Species of average size or somewhat above, much larger than the two preceding.....17

17—Prothorax widest slightly behind the middle, the sides strongly arcuate.....18

Prothorax widest only very little before the base, the sides subparallel and but feebly arcuate, gradually rounding from about the middle..19

18—Body rather narrowly subrhomboid-oval, convex, not shining, black throughout; squamules above small and slender, scarcely discoverable on the pronotum, visible but very inconspicuous on the elytra; beak in the male thick, dull and sculptured, feebly, subevenly arcuate and slightly longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the club rufescent; prothorax barely more than a fourth wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate throughout, a little more converging apically than basally; apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; surface convex, evenly arcuate above in profile; punctures not very coarse but strong, deep and very dense, the smooth median line narrow, subentire; basal lobe short; scutellum deeply emarginate, with prominent angles, denuded in the type; elytra a fourth longer than wide, the rather strongly oblique sides feebly arcuate to the evenly rounded apex, with the humeral prominences feeble, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves not coarse but deep; intervals punctato-rugose, alternating slightly, from three to four times as wide as the grooves; white scales of the under surface narrowly separated. Length (σ^7) 3.5 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Texas (Dallas),—Wickham. A single example.....**rotundicollis** n. sp.

Body (σ^7) oblong, subrhomboid and convex, dull black throughout, the prothorax scarcely a third wider than long, with subevenly but feebly arcuate sides, more converging anteriorly and with small and densely crowded punctures, the squamules of the upper surface small, whitish, fine, sparse and wholly inconspicuous, except at apex and base on the pronotum, more visible on the elytra, the beak feebly arcuate, thick, flat, sculptured and opaque at the sides as usual and barely as long as the head and prothorax, with the antennæ inserted at three-fifths, or (φ) distinctly stouter and more abbreviated, the prothorax almost one-half wider than long, more

rounded at the sides, more oblique anteriorly, with the punctures distinctly larger and much less closely crowded, the elytra shorter, with somewhat more oblique and more arcuate sides, the beak longer, slender, smooth, about half as long as the body, feebly arcuate, bent at base and with the antennæ inserted at four-sevenths. In both sexes the thoracic apex is more than half as wide as the base, the elytral apex obtusely rounded, the humeral swellings rather prominent and the stria intervals subequal and between two and three times as wide as the grooves, closely punctato-rugose as usual. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.35–4.2 mm.; width 1.4–1.8 mm. Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri (St. Louis). Sixteen specimens.

salebrosus Csy.

- 19—Body larger, rather stouter and more convex than in the preceding, deep black throughout, somewhat shining, the squamules of the upper surface small, fine, sparse and very inconspicuous even on the elytra, the moderately large oval whitish scales of the under surface evidently though narrowly separated; beak in the male thick, feebly tapering, very slightly arcuate, bent at base, strongly sculptured but not very much flattened at the sides, as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the outer funicular joints barely wider than long, the tooth of the club obtuse and inconspicuous; prothorax large, very convex, with the upper profile strongly arcuate and obliquely sloping and straight anteriorly, only a fifth wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly, evenly arcuate, gradually a little more so and strongly converging anteriorly; apex scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures very moderate and extremely dense throughout, the smooth median line evident centrally; elytra evenly parabolic, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, only about three-fifths longer, the grooves rather narrow but deep, the punctato-rugose intervals subequal and from slightly less to more than three times as wide as the grooves. Length (σ^7) 4.2–4.75 mm.; width 1.65–2.0 mm. Indiana. Two examples.

convexus n. sp.

- 20—Prothorax coarsely punctate. Body oblong-suboval, convex, somewhat shining, pale ferruginous-red in the type, the squamules of the upper surface small, sparse and entirely inconspicuous; beak in the female smooth, rufo-piceous, feebly tapering, distinctly arcuate, straighter apically, not half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle; prothorax short, one-half wider than long, the upper profile strongly arcuate, obliquely sloping and straighter anteriorly; sides evenly and strongly rounded in about anterior, becoming parallel and nearly straight in basal, half; apex feebly constricted and not quite half as wide as the base, the basal lobe short and broad; punctures close-set or subcontiguous; smooth median line visible except toward base and apex and somewhat tumid; elytra subparabolic with the apex rather rapidly obtuse, a fourth longer than wide, at the moderate humeri very little wider than the prothorax, four-fifths longer; grooves moderate, deep, the strongly punctato-rugose intervals subequal and about three times

- as wide as the grooves. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham. One example. *iowensis* n. sp.
- Prothorax less coarsely to finely and usually very densely punctate, at least in the male. 21
- 21—Prothorax dilated anteriorly, so that it is wider before the middle than at base. Form subparallel, convex, black, the legs rufescent; squamules of the upper surface small and linear, whitish and evident on the elytra; beak in the male almost evenly arcuate, feebly tapering, dull in lustre and half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted at fully three-fifths, the first and second funicular joints equal in length, the last transverse, the club paler, apparently without basal denticle; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the sides strongly rounded before the middle, straight and feebly converging thence to the base; apex feebly constricted, half as wide as the base; punctures not coarse but strong, dense and distinctly defined, the median smooth line traceable medially; elytra feebly oblique and but slightly arcuate at the sides to the obtusely rounded apex, a fourth longer than wide, at the rather prominent humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer; grooves moderate though abrupt and deep, a third to fourth as wide as the densely and not very coarsely punctato-rugose intervals; under surface with dense white scales. Length (♂) 3.2 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Texas (Dallas),—Wickham. *parallelus* n. sp.
- Prothorax of the usual form. 22
- 22—Squamules of the elytra linear but white and distinct, arranged in single lines, becoming double basally on some of the intervals; basal thoracic lobe feeble. • Body narrowly oval, strongly convex, black throughout, not shining; squamules of the pronotum small, sparse and inconspicuous; beak in the male evenly arcuate, not very thick, dull, strongly sculptured and half as long as the body; antennæ inserted but slightly beyond the middle, the first two funicular joints subequal in length, the club paler, narrower than usual in the male and not distinctly dentate at base; prothorax barely a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel in basal fourth, thence feebly converging and nearly straight to apical fourth, then gently rounding to the distinctly constricted apex, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures moderate and very dense throughout; smooth median line narrow and irregular, traceable centrally; elytra almost a third longer than wide, narrowly parabolic but with very feebly arcuate sides, at the feebly tumid humeri a little wider than the prothorax; grooves deep, the intervals slightly alternating, coarsely punctato-rugose and two to two and one-half times as wide as the grooves; white scales dense on the under surface. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Kentucky. Levette collection. *defectus* n. sp.
- Squamules of the elytra linear, white and distinct though small and not close-set, in single series or rather broadly confused on the alternately very narrow and rather broad intervals. Body moderately stout, subrhomboid-oval, convex, black throughout, the pronotal squamules small, fine and inconspicuous, the dense scales of the under

surface white; beak in the female slender, smooth, feebly arcuate, slightly bent and thicker toward the head, half as long as the body; antennæ inserted just beyond the middle, slender; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides very evenly arcuate from base to apex, subparallel basally, converging apically, the apex not constricted and distinctly less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, larger and less dense than in the preceding species, distinctly separated throughout, with the smooth median line very irregular but subentire; elytra in outline nearly as in *defectus*, at the more prominent humeri slightly wider than the large prothorax and only about three-fifths longer; grooves coarse; intervals as wide as the grooves to twice as wide; punctures rather coarse and very close but clearly defined. Length (♀) 3.7 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Kentucky. Levette collection. **alternans** n. sp.

Squamules of the elytra confused on all the intervals. 23

23—Prothorax unusually elongate, barely visibly shorter than wide. 24

Prothorax distinctly wider than long. 25

24—Form narrowly subrhomboidal, moderately convex, black, the legs not paler; squamules above very fine, whiter and distinct on the elytra; beak in the male notably slender, arcuate, dull and coarsely sculptured, slightly constricted near the base, half as long as the body, the antennæ piceo-rufous, inserted just beyond the middle, the second funicular joint distinctly shorter and narrower than the first, the last transversely cuneiform, the club large, the tooth very short, feeble and obtuse; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, gradually rounding in apical third; apex feebly constricted and half as wide as the base. punctures small, dense; smooth median line only vestigial centrally; elytra with rather prominent humeral swelling, slightly wider and three-fourths longer than the prothorax, a third longer than wide, the sides feebly oblique and slightly arcuate to the relatively somewhat broadly obtuse apex; grooves moderate; intervals equal, twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures rather coarse and very close but clearly outlined; large dense scales of the under surface almost white. Length (♂) 3.2 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Kentucky. Levette collection. **regularis** n. sp.

Form less narrow and more rhomboid, the sides of the elytra more oblique and barely arcuate to the relatively narrower, though obtusely rounded apex; coloration and vestiture nearly similar; beak in the male thicker, not constricted near the base, dull and strongly sculptured, more tapering, the sides flatter and more sulcate, similarly arcuate but shorter, not half as long as the body, the antennæ nearly similar, except that the tooth of the club is still smaller and more feeble; prothorax larger, longer, barely visibly wider than long, the sides and median line nearly similar; punctures much coarser, dense; elytra broader basally, more triangular, less obtuse at apex, a fourth longer than wide, at the prominent humeral swellings distinctly wider than the prothorax, scarcely two-thirds longer; grooves distinctly coarser than in *regularis*, the intervals subequal, much wider than in that species, though scarcely twice as wide as

- the grooves, rather more coarsely sculptured. Length (σ^7) 3.7 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Kentucky. Levette collection... *longicollis* n. sp.
- 25—Species inhabiting the Mississippi Valley, Kansas and Texas.... 26
- Species of the Atlantic coastal regions, east of the Appalachians.... 28
- 26—Prothorax evenly narrowed from base to apex, with evenly arcuate sides. Body rather stout and strongly convex, rhomboid-oval, black, the legs piceous; squamules above small and whitish, inconspicuous and sparse though evident on the elytra, large, dense, oval and white beneath; beak in the female smooth, moderately slender, arcuate, only as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted barely beyond the middle, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second elongate but thinner as usual; prothorax a third wider than long; apex scarcely constricted and not quite half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, somewhat uneven in distribution but for the most part dense, the smooth median line narrow but subentire; elytra broadly and obtusely parabolic, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, the humeral swellings moderate; grooves moderately coarse, very deep, twice—rarely nearly three times—as wide as the grooves, rugosely punctate. Length (φ) 4.3 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.
- ignotus* n. sp.

Prothorax with the sides subparallel and very feebly arcuate to about apical third, where they become more or less rapidly rounded to the apex..... 27

- 27—Form elongate-suboval, convex, black, the legs sometimes rufopiceous; squamules of the upper surface small and inconspicuous, whiter, a little less slender and more distinct on the elytra; beak (σ^7) not very thick, dull and sculptured, feebly, subevenly arcuate and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths, the tooth of the club small and obtuse, or (φ) smooth but nearly similar in length and degree of arcuation, the antennæ less apical and more slender; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, the punctures not coarse, very dense, the smooth line obsolete; elytra slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths (σ^7) to two-thirds (φ) longer, the moderately oblique sides feebly arcuate to the somewhat obtuse apex; grooves very deep and abrupt, moderately coarse, fully half as wide as the rugosely punctate intervals, which are mutually subequal. Length (σ^7 φ) 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.35–1.8 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). Taken by the writer..... *vicksburgensis* n. sp.

Form more oblong or subparallel, strongly convex, black, the squamules above slender, whitish, not very conspicuous, more so in the female; beak (σ^7) thick, feebly arcuate, dull, the sides flattened, barely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted rather beyond three-fifths, the tooth of the club small and obtuse, obscure, or (φ) smooth, arcuate and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ but slightly beyond the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the barely at all constricted apex truncate and half as wide as the base; punctures rather small but distinct, coarser in

the female, dense, the smooth median line feebly tumescent, not entire; elytra a third (♂) or a fourth (♀) longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths (♂) to three-fifths (♀) longer, the very moderately oblique sides broadly arcuate to the rapidly rounding obtuse apex, the humeral prominences moderate; grooves deep and abrupt, one-half to a third as wide as the rugosely punctate intervals, which perceptibly alternate in width. Length (♂ ♀) 3.8–4.2 mm.; width 1.75–1.82 mm. Texas (Dallas),—Wickham.....**dallasianus** n. sp.

Form more rhomboid-oval, convex, slightly larger in size, black; squamules of the upper surface small and inconspicuous, white, broadly oval and dense beneath as usual; beak in the female slender, subevenly arcuate, smooth and subcylindric, half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, in outline as in the preceding but with the somewhat coarsish punctures everywhere narrowly though evidently separated, and not very dense as they are in *dallasianus*, the base more deeply bisinuate, the truncate lobe more prominent; impunctate median line distinct but biabbreviated; elytra nearly a fourth longer than wide, the moderately oblique sides feebly arcuate to the rapidly rounded obtuse apex, at the moderately prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer; grooves moderately coarse; intervals mutually equal, coarsely punctato-rugose, between two and three times as wide as the grooves. Length (♀) 4.5 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Kansas (Onaga),—Knaus.....**onagensis** n. sp.

28—Body elongate-oval, convex, deep black, the squamules above very small and slender, sparse and inconspicuous throughout, the oval scales of the under surface smaller than usual and distinctly separated; beak in the male evenly arcuate, rather thick, coarsely but not densely sculptured and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the tooth of the club small and feeble, obtuse; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the sides evenly and feebly converging and feebly, subevenly arcuate, a little more so approaching the slight apical constriction; apex briefly subtubulate, half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong, not notably small, irregularly dense, the smooth median line obsolete; basal lobe rather narrow and prominent; elytra at the slightly prominent humeri a little wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, very obtusely rounded at apex, the feebly oblique sides somewhat arcuate; grooves coarse and deep; intervals punctato-rugose, somewhat alternating in width, from one-half to four-fifths wider than the grooves. Length (♂) 3.5 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Massachusetts (Southboro),—Frost.....**cribrum** n. sp.

Body larger, more oblong-suboval, strongly convex, black throughout; squamules above very small, sparse, slender and inconspicuous, beneath rather dense, oval and whitish; beak in the male not very thick, longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, bent at base, strongly sculptured, the antennæ inserted near three-fifths, the subbasal tooth of the club small but prominent and sharply

angulate, the funicle simple, as usual in the forms here considered; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and only slightly arcuate to about apical third, where they become gradually rounded to the very faintly constricted apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarsish, very distinct, irregularly dense, the smooth median line distinct and entire; elytra broadly and obtusely parabolic, with very moderately prominent humeri, only very slightly wider than the large prothorax and scarcely three-fifths longer; grooves moderately coarse, deep, abrupt; intervals alternating slightly in width, with coarse and dense but distinctly defined punctures, from less than twice to two and one-half times as wide as the grooves. Length (♂) 4.3 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Pennsylvania (Conewago)... **pennianus** n. sp.

Body much smaller, more narrowly elongate-oval, convex, deep black, the squamules of the upper surface small, sparse and inconspicuous, white, rather evident and disposed in large part in single lines on the elytra; whitish scales of the under surface moderate in size and rather evidently separated; beak in the male not very thick, dull and sculptured, very feebly arcuate, gradually more so basally and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted just behind three-fifths, the basal tooth of the club small, feeble and obtuse; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides converging and moderately and very evenly arcuate from base to apex, the latter truncate, not in the least constricted and fully half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, very dense, the smooth median line evident but irregular, not attaining the apex; elytra a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, with moderately prominent humeri, obtusely rounded in nearly apical third, the sides thence feebly diverging and scarcely at all arcuate to the humeri; grooves moderate; intervals mutually equal, rather coarsely but not densely, often uniserially, punctate, and not quite twice as wide as the grooves. Length (♂) 2.85 mm.; width 1.23 mm. New York (locality unrecorded)... **parvus** n. sp.

It is highly probable that the pale ferruginous coloration in the single type of *iowensis* may be due to immaturity, although there are no other evidences of this condition; the definition of the species is, however, based upon other features, and especially the short compact oblong outline and the very coarse pronotal punctures. *Defectus* and *alternans*, though coming from the same region and based upon unique types of different sexes, are, I think, amply distinct as species, their entire habitus, sculpture and elytral striation being strikingly different and in no way sexual, judging at least by series of males and females of other species. The large and densely squamose species of the *coloradensis* type, are evidently allied more or less closely to the Mexican *larvatus* Boh.; the author

states that the dense thoracic scales are rounded but does not allude in any way to the conspicuous white elongate squamules arising from the strial punctures in the species mentioned. Our only species having large and linearly suboval pronotal scales, have these strial squamules distinct, excepting *ochreosus*, where they become so small and slender as to be easily overlooked; but here, the vestiture is brownish-yellow and not white as stated of *larvatus*.

The following Mexican species is of a common Sonoran type in regard to form, sculpture and habitus, but the vestiture is longer and more bristling:

**Odontocorynus histiculus* n. sp.—Oblong, moderately convex, black throughout, feebly shining, the squamules of the upper surface slender, white, much longer than usual, rather sparsely and uniformly distributed and in part suberect and bristling; scales of the under surface large, dense, white, oblong-suboval and closely decumbent as usual; beak in the female smooth, minutely and sparsely punctate, coarsely at base, cylindric, feebly tapering, arcuate and half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle, the first two funicular joints elongate, the first much the longer; prothorax short, not quite one-half wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually more rounding and oblique in fully apical third, the apex scarcely at all constricted and half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, close and subrugose, the median smooth line distinct and subentire but irregular; basal lobe abrupt and broadly rounded as usual; elytra broad, distinctly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, a fifth longer than wide, the humeral swellings very moderate; sides very slightly oblique and feebly arcuate; apex broadly and obtusely rounded; grooves moderate, deep, the intervals coarsely and confusedly punctatorugose, alternating slightly and from two to three times as wide as the grooves. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Mexico (Cuernavaca), —Wickham.

In the more northern series this species may be placed just after *pulverulentus* and *lulingensis*, but the strial punctures are small and obscure and do not bear slender squamules.

The other Mexican species described below do not resemble any of the more northern forms of the genus, being more elongate and with sparser and more feeble vestiture and sparser sculpture. In all but *subglaber* and *subvittatus*, where the thoracic apex is as in our species, the sides of the more strongly tubulate apex are acutely dentate; this is the condition in *latiscapus* Chmp., also, but here the hair-like sparse vestiture is conspicuous, when compared with the almost glabrous upper surface of *limatulus* and *vernicicollis*.

T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Feb. 1920.

**Odontocorynus subglaber* n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, shining, deep black throughout, the squamules above almost wanting on the pronotum, very small, slender, sparse and inconspicuous on the elytra; under surface with fine close-set punctures, bearing small slender and rather well spaced white squamules, larger and denser toward the sides of the met-episterna and last three ventral segments; beak in the male very thick, moderately, subevenly arcuate, feebly tapering and as long as the head and prothorax, the sides flattened, deeply sulcate, punctate and dull; antennæ inserted at three-fifths, imperfect in the type, but the outer funicular joints are transverse and with coronæ of smaller and finer squamules than those of the preceding joints; prothorax only just visibly wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually and moderately convergent before about the middle, the apex feebly subtubulate, half as wide as the base and perfectly simple at the sides; punctures deep, moderately coarse, uniform and irregularly close-set, separated by evidently less than their diameters; smooth median line traceable centrally; scutellum small, quadrate, albedo-squamose, except along the middle posteriorly; elytra elongate, three-fourths longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the sides feebly oblique, the humeri prominent and the apex circularly rounded; striæ moderately fine; intervals not coarsely but strongly, not very densely but rugulose punctate. Length (♂) 5.7 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Mexico (Puebla).

There is no other species known to me with which this can be closely compared, the general form and subglabrous upper surface remind us of *limatulus* and *vernificollis*, but the thoracic apex is perfectly simple and not dentate at the sides, and, from any of the forms allied to *crepeus* Boh., it may be known by the subglabrous dorsal surface, besides the absence of toothed sides of the thoracic apex.

**Odontocorynus limatulus* n. sp.—Very elongate-oval and convex shining, subglabrous above, the fine sparse hair-like squamules of the elytra barely discernible; scutellum with some more distinct and close white squamules, extending also but more sparsely upon the basal thoracic lobe; under surface with slender white scales, very uniform and well spaced; beak in the male thick, not as long as the head and prothorax, strongly sculptured, straight, bent a little at the extreme base, and, beyond the antennæ, oblique; antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the outer funicular joints simple though gradually more transverse and perfoliate, the basal tooth of the club rather large and angulate; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, becoming parallel basally; apex constricted, impressed dorsally, more than half as wide as the base, the lateral tooth strong and acute; punctures coarse, separated by less than their diameters medially, more or less confluent laterally, the smooth median line distinct but not attaining the apex; elytra one-half longer than wide, at the prominent humeri much wider

than the prothorax, somewhat more than twice as long, the sides feebly oblique to the broadly and circularly rounded apex; striæ moderate, the intervals somewhat convex, coarsely, rugulose but not densely punctate, four to five times as wide as the striæ; abdomen with a small cariniform tubercle medially at base. Length (♂) 4.65–4.9 mm.; width 1.8–2.0 mm. Mexico (Cuernavaca),—Wickham. Two examples.

Easily recognizable by the subglabrous and shining upper surface, rather coarse sculpture, elongate-oval, convex form and other characters as noted.

**Odontocorynus vernicicollis* n. sp.—Elongate, subrhomboid-oval, moderately convex, deep black throughout, shining; vestiture very nearly as in the preceding; beak in the male nearly as in the preceding but as long as the head and prothorax, deeply sulcate at the sides, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the three outer funicular joints rapidly very transverse and perfoliate, the club large and subglobose, pointed apically, without distinct basal tooth; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides evenly converging, evenly and moderately arcuate throughout to the apical constriction; apex evidently less than half as wide as the base, the lateral denticle acute and prominent; punctures much smaller than in the preceding, widely separated medially, rugosely confluent only at the extreme sides, having, near each side just behind the middle, a small irregular smooth spot; median line broadly impunctate but centrally only; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, at the notably prominent humeri much wider than the prothorax and twice as long, or a little more, the sides more oblique and arcuate than in *limatulus*, the apex relatively somewhat more narrowly rounded; striæ slightly coarser; intervals feebly convex, with strong and confused, well spaced punctures, which are regularly circular, very close toward base of the fifth, alternating perceptibly in width, two to three times as wide as the striæ; abdomen with a rounded smooth spot not quite basal on the first segment, the centre of which has a very small cariniform tubercle. Length (♂) 5.7–6.2 mm.; width 2.3–2.65 mm. Mexico (Puebla). Two specimens.

Allied to *limatulus* but differing in its larger size, more elongate and polished, less coarsely and more sparsely punctured prothorax, with relatively narrower apex, basally broader elytra, with coarser striæ, and in the antennal club, as may be inferred above.

**Odontocorynus subvittatus* n. sp.—Slender, moderately convex, with narrowed prothorax, black throughout; pronotum with very fine sparse hair-like squamules, barely discernible, the basal lobe sparsely, the scutellum densely, albido-squamulose, the elytra with whitish squamules, fine and hair-like, sparse and indistinct but close-set and conspicuous on the first, third and fifth intervals; under surface with the white squamules coarser, abundant and distinct though not dense; beak in the male evenly cylindric, feebly, evenly arcuate, densely sculptured and as long

as the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the outer four funicular joints gradually shorter and more transverse, greatly prolonged internally, the club oblong-oval, rapidly pointed, without tooth, its broad base resting against the wide terminal joint of the funicle, its first joint scarcely a third of the mass; prothorax small, conical, just visibly wider than long, the sides oblique and feebly arcuate from base to the moderate apical constriction, subsinuate medially, the apex briefly subtubulate and much more than half as wide as the base, not at all dentate at the sides; punctures very moderate, extremely dense throughout, the median line not impunctate but finely and feebly cariniform; elytra one-half longer than wide, obtusely parabolic, at the moderately prominent humeri fully a third wider than the prothorax, not quite two and one-half times as long; striæ not coarse but very deep; intervals more than three to five times as wide as the striæ, finely, confusedly and loosely punctate, densely on the first, the third basally and apically and the fifth almost throughout; abdomen very feebly impressed and less punctate subbasally, the impression inclosing an extremely minute feeble tubercle. Length (σ^7) 4.0 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Mexico (Omiteme, Guerrero),—H. H. Smith.

Differs from *creperus* Boh., in its smaller size, in the absence of an erect spiculiform tooth at the base of the antennal club, in the absence of a medial impunctate line on the pronotum, in the relatively more elongate elytra, with alternately more punctate and pubescent intervals, and, apparently also, in the relatively smaller prothorax. Boheman does not allude to internally strongly produced outer joints of the antennal funicle in describing *creperus*. This is one of the forms included under *creperus* by Mr. Champion, but it is a distinct species in many ways.

A very constant peculiarity of the large genus *Odontocorynus* is the densely albido-squamose scutellum, and, to less degree, the adjacent basal thoracic lobe; this is in fact a generic character; in *sutura-flava* Chmp., the dense crust of scales extends posteriorly along the entire suture, giving to that species an exceptional habitus.

Centrinopus Csy.

This is a distinctly isolated genus, composed of minute squamose species and differing from *Centrinus*, or any of the genera closely allied to the latter, in having the mandibles small, feebly decussate and shallowly bifurcate within. The male has a small, erect, slightly curved and gradually pointed process before each anterior coxa, which however sometimes becomes obsolete as in *Centrinaspis*. The eleven species now at hand are separable as follows:

- Scutellum larger, densely squamose, species of more northern habitat... 2
 Scutellum small, nude or with a few widely spaced squamules; species mostly tropical..... 5
 2—Prothorax but slightly narrower than the elytra..... 3
 Prothorax only about three-fourths as wide as the elytra, and more subcylindric..... 4
 3—Form subrhombic-oval, convex, very closely clothed above with parallel scales of pale ochreous color, more slender on the pronotum and somewhat denser on strial intervals 3-5-7, the first interval very narrow; under surface very densely yellowish-squamose at the sides, more finely and less densely on the metasternum; beak nearly similar in the sexes, slender, arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at the middle (♂) or distinctly behind the middle (♀); prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, subconical, with the sides slightly more oblique in about apical third; punctures regular, dense; elytra oval, rather pointed behind, with moderate striæ and subequal intervals. Length (♂ ♀) 2.0-2.75 mm.; width 0.85-1.22 mm. Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia. Eighteen specimens.

helvinus Csy.

Form more abbreviated than in *helvinus*, the size smaller; color nearly black, the elytra and tibiæ dark rufous; squamules above yellowish, abundant, close-set and distinct on the pronotum, slightly more distinct toward the sides and along the median line, the strial intervals alternating very greatly in width, almost as in *alternatus*, the broader densely clothed with whitish scales, the narrower with one or two series also of rather close-set squamules; beak in the male long, evenly arcuate, almost half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted near two-fifths; prothorax almost a fourth wider than long, the sides straight and feebly converging for four-sevenths, there becoming oblique and nearly straight to the apex; punctures strong and dense; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax, the sides subparallel, rounding and subogival behind the middle; striæ moderately coarse, deep, the intervals alternately as wide as the striæ and fully twice as wide. Length (♂) 1.8 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.

brevior n. sp.

Form stouter, more oval and larger in size, the squamules of the upper surface paler yellowish-white, fine on the pronotum but coarser and closer toward the sides and in a narrow medial line, in a manner never more than faintly discernible in *helvinus*, the elytra with the strial intervals alternating much more markedly in width, the narrower with very few fine squamules, the broader densely squamulose, producing a conspicuously vittate appearance, the vittæ of the third and seventh intervals uniting near the apex, continuing thence to the apex as a single vitta; beak longer, nearly half as long as the body, more arcuate, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle (♂) or at basal third (♀); prothorax larger and more inflated than in *helvinus*, densely punctate, more than a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and broadly, strongly arcuate

from base to the faint apical constriction; apex less than half as wide as the base; elytra ovoidal, the striæ coarser and deeper than in *helvinus*. Length (♂ ♀) 2.25–2.85 mm.; width 0.9–1.3 mm. Maryland and District of Columbia to Mississippi (Agricultural College). Six examples.....**alternatus** Csy.

Form more abbreviated than in *alternatus*, the size smaller; color similarly obscure rufo-piceous; scales above pale yellowish, slender and moderately close on the pronotum, a little more visible laterally, the stria intervals almost uniformly but loosely clothed with slender squamules, not forming more than two irregular lines on each, but coarser and dense on the third behind the middle; beak shorter and less arcuate, the antennæ inserted slightly (♂), or much (♀), behind the middle; prothorax distinctly shorter and more transverse, two-fifths to one-half wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually becoming parallel basally; punctures dense; elytra shorter, broadly ovoidal, the striæ deep but only moderately coarse; intervals subequal and almost twice as wide as the striæ, the first much narrower as usual. Length (♂ ♀) 1.8–2.25 mm.; width 0.78–1.0 mm. Illinois,—F. M. Webster.

curtulatus n. sp.

4—Body small, rather narrowly suboval, the elytra inflated and the prothorax narrow; color almost black; squamules of the upper surface yellowish, slender and uniform on the pronotum, not more distinct laterally and barely so along the median line, whiter and coarser on the elytra, which are obscure rufous in color, almost uniformly distributed but forming not more than two irregular lines on each interval; beak in the female moderate in thickness and curvature, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides moderately converging, nearly straight, becoming broadly, feebly arcuate anteriorly; apex barely more than half as wide as the base; punctures dense; elytra ovoidal, rather pointed at apex, the individual apices narrowly rounded as usual in the genus; striæ deep, moderate; intervals subequal, twice as wide as the striæ, excepting the very narrow first interval. Length (♀) 1.8 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.

angusticollis n. sp.

5—Pronotum densely but subevenly punctate.....6
Pronotum with the punctures more or less confluent, forming coarse broken longitudinal rugæ.....9

6—Pale scales of the elytra dense through most of intervals two and five, the pronotum with two broad and distinct vittæ of more fulvous and less conspicuous squamules. Body rhomboidal, nearly black, the legs rufo-piceous; pale scales above yellowish and glistening; beak in the male much longer than the head and prothorax, arcuate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle and the funicle longer than in the preceding section, the male prosternum unarmed; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate to the evident apical constriction, becoming parallel basally; apex half as wide as the base; elytra

with narrow apex and unusually oblique sides, which are broadly arcuate, at the obtuse humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax; intervals subequal and twice as wide as the striæ, with generally well spaced punctures, the first narrower; abdomen feebly impressed and with finer and sparser squamules medio-basally. Length (♂) 2.2 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Mexico (Teapa, in Tabasco). [*Geraus mendax* Chmp.].....**mendax* Chmp.

Pale scales not forming distinct vittæ on the elytra, the pronotum never obviously vittate.....7

7—Squamules of the elytra long, slender, yellowish and forming a single series on each stria interval, slightly coarser and denser on the second interval anteriorly, and, on the fourth, in a short line near apical third. Body more narrowly rhomboid-oval, obscure rufous throughout; beak shorter and thicker than usual, evenly arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths (♂) or slightly beyond the middle (♀); prothorax short, two-fifths to one-half wider than long, coarsely, not very densely punctate, the converging sides broadly arcuate to the constricted apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; elytra triangular, with arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the striæ groove-like; intervals subequal, except the narrower first, and not quite twice as wide as the grooves, remotely and not coarsely punctate; male with a feeble and more sparsely and finely squamulose medio-basal impression, the prosternum with an extremely short, scarcely more than tuberculiform spine before each coxa. Length (♂ ♀) 1.8–2.0 mm.; width 0.8–0.9 mm. Mexico (Teapa, in Tabasco).....**uniseriatus* n. sp.

Squamules of the elytra much more abundant, conspicuous.....8

8—Color black above, the legs and antennæ more or less rufous or piceous; squamules above subevenly close-set throughout and almost equally wide on the pronotum and elytra, though coarser and more distinct toward the thoracic sides and medially toward base, yellowish and rather lustrous, forming about two close-set irregular series on each stria interval, whitish and more or less dense beneath; scutellum with a few squamules; beak in the male rather slender, smooth, arcuate, longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and nearly straight, rounding in apical two-fifths, the apex feebly subtubulate and barely more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe prominent, a fourth the total width; elytra fully a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long, the sides oblique, evenly and broadly arcuate throughout, the apex narrowly rounded; striæ not coarse; intervals rather more than twice as wide as the striæ, the punctures small, rather confused but not dense; male with feeble medio-basal abdominal impression, the prosternum not armed. Length (♂) 1.9 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz).

**lucifer* n. sp.

Color similar, the squamules above also nearly similar in color and lustre,

similarly distributed on the pronotum, but, on the elytra, they are not uniformly well separated as in *lucifer*, but dense on the second interval, and with the intervals alternating more noticeably in abundance of the scales; beak in the male a little shorter and thicker, more strongly sculptured and only about as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ similarly inserted; prothorax somewhat larger, nearly one-half wider than long, the sides more strongly rounding anteriorly; apex more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe smaller; punctures similarly strong and dense; scutellum with very few more slender and sparse, almost hair-like squamules; elytra almost similar in form but broader, only a little wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the striæ rather coarser, the intervals more alternating in width; male with nearly similar abdominal and prosternal characters, the usual spines wanting. Length (♂) 2.0 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Mexico (Teapa, in Tabasco). One example, received from Mr. Champion. **tabascanus* n. sp.

Color obscure rufous throughout; form somewhat narrowly subrhomboid-oval, convex, rather shining, the squamules of the upper surface slender but very distinct, slightly yellowish on the pronotum and narrowly denser along the median line basally, pure white on the elytra and arranged, without denser regions, in one or two series on the stria intervals, whitish but rather sparse and linear on the under surface; beak in the male slender, evenly arcuate, bright rufous, a little less than half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted just visibly behind the middle, slender; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rather abruptly rounding near apical third to the constricted apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small, abruptly subtriangular; punctures deep, relatively coarse and very dense; scutellum small, parallel, with three or four very minute hair-like squamules; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and twice as long; sides oblique and evenly, somewhat strongly arcuate throughout, the apex narrowly rounded; striæ moderate; intervals twice as wide as the striæ or a little less, somewhat finely and sparsely punctate; male with the abdomen narrowly subimpressed or flattened and more sparsely clothed with more slender squamules medio-basally, the prosternum not at all armed. Length (♂) 1.78 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). *scutellinus* n. sp.

9—Form rhomboid-oval, convex, piceous, the legs and beak rufous; squamules above linear, pale yellowish and lustrous, replaced at each side of the dense medial line of the pronotum—broadly basally, narrowly toward apex—by smaller and more slender dark squamules, on the elytra larger, elongate and conspicuous, widely spaced in single lines on some of the intervals, but, on the second, denser in uneven double line basally and in dense single line apically, on the fourth dense except basally and apically, and, on the sixth, dense basally; beak in the female strongly, evenly arcuate, rather short, barely longer than the head and prothorax, distinctly tapering from base to apex, the antennæ inserted barely at all behind the middle;

prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides converging and evenly, distinctly arcuate to the feeble constriction; sculpture coarse; basal lobe small; scutellum subquadrate, with six or eight slender squamules; elytra broad, with very oblique, evenly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long; striae moderate; intervals alternating slightly. Length (♀) 2.35 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz).....**rugicollis* n. sp.

In my series of *helvinus*, there are several specimens which seemingly indicate that some subspecific forms are now confused with the typical species from Indiana, but I have neither time nor material at present to more than allude to this; it was the slightly greater concentration of scales on some of the strial intervals, that misled me, however, into the statement that *alternatus* and *helvinus* are subspecifically related; this is so far from being the case in reality, that attention should now be drawn to the fact of there being no close affinity whatever between these two species, the prothorax of *alternatus*—much broader and larger, with more arcuate sides and narrower apex—would alone prove them to be distinct; *alternatus* is the largest species of the genus known to me at present.

An examination of the mandibles shows that *mendax*, described under the genus *Geræus* by Mr. Champion, and kindly sent me by the author, comes truly under typical *Centrinopus*.

The specimens of *uniseriatus* described above, were sent to me by Mr. Champion under the name *Geræus simulator* Chmp., but *uniseriatus* is much smaller and has very sparse elytral squamules, for the greater part in single lines.

Centrinites Csy.

The slightly decussate and internally bidentate mandibles and peculiar strigilate sculpture of the prothorax, distinguish this genus from others more or less allied, as for example the much smaller and more abbreviated *Centrinopus*. A number of Mexican and Central American species have been described by Mr. Champion, and the following is allied to *strigicollis* but very much smaller:

Centrinites egenus n. sp.—Elongate-oval, much smaller and narrower than *strigicollis*, piceo-rufous in color and feebly shining; squamules of the pronotum small, dark and indistinct but pale and evident in a sub-lateral vitta and very narrowly along the median line toward base, on the elytra narrow, elongate, very sparse, almost uniform, inconspicuous

and not paler and denser on parts of certain strial intervals as they are in *strigicollis*, the white scales beneath separated, but dense along the sides of the body; beak nearly similar in the sexes, moderately arcuate, longer than the head and prothorax, subcylindric and coarsely punctate, the antennæ inserted well beyond the middle (σ^7), barely less apical (φ); prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight, rounding in apical two-fifths to the pronounced constriction; sculpture longitudinally vermicularly rugulose; scutellum small, nude; elytra three-sevenths (σ^7) to a third (φ) longer than wide, ovulate, slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, striæ abrupt, deep, not very coarse; intervals distantly and subrugulose punctate, twice as wide as the grooves; male with the abdomen feebly impressed and more sparsely squamulose medio-basally, the prosternum not armed. Length (σ^7 φ) 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 0.9–1.1 mm. Missouri. Two examples.

Differs from *strigicollis* as above stated, but especially in the sparse and subuniform, slender elongate squamules of the strial intervals; the strigilation of the pronotum seems to be coarser in the female than in the male, where it is even finer and feebler than in *strigicollis*. The female is stouter and relatively more abbreviated than the male in both species.

Pseudogeræus Chmp.

The following species seems to belong to this genus, but is widely different from *macropterus*, its type, as described from Guerrero specimens. The mandibles are small, somewhat decussate, forming a triangle when closed, and each has a small internal tooth:

***Pseudogeræus championi** n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, deep black throughout and shining through the sparse vestiture, which is yellowish-white above, the squamules long, slender, almost evenly and sparsely distributed on the pronotum and sparsely and evenly arranged in single or double lines along the strial intervals, without admixed darker scales at any point; under surface with coarsely linear, rather sparse white scales throughout; beak in the female squamulose, evenly and moderately arcuate, thick, feebly tapering, coarsely sculptured and barely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted at three-fifths, the club rather small, broadly oval, with its first joint fully half the mass; prothorax as long as wide, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate to the strong apical constriction, becoming subparallel basally, the tubulate apex less than half as wide as the base, the median lobe almost obsolete; sculpture consisting of longitudinal vermiform rugæ, without trace of any kind of punctures, the smooth median line distinct and entire; scutellum quadrate, sparsely and finely squamulose; elytra nearly twice as long as wide, the sides gradually converging, broadly, evenly arcuate from the moderate humeral swellings to the evenly rounded apex, wider

than the prothorax and much more than twice as long; grooves deep, moderate; intervals three times as wide as the grooves, rather finely, sparsely, confusedly and subrugulose punctate. Length (♀) 4.8 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Mexico (Milpas in Durango).

One example was sent to me by Mr. Champion under the name *Pseudogeræus macropterus* Chmp., but there must certainly have been some oversight. In that species the pronotum is densely and finely punctate, and the upper surface is clothed with whitish and brownish scales condensed in vittæ on the pronotum and elytra; the figure of *macropterus*, on the plate, bears no resemblance whatever to the species here described, which I take pleasure in dedicating to Mr. Champion.

Pseudocentrinus Chmp.

The following species differs very much from *ochraceus* in the large and perfectly uniform dense ferruginous scales clothing the upper surface; the mandibles are almost exactly as in *Centrinus*, they coming together on a straight line, their inner margins wholly unmodified; the anterior coxæ are narrowly separated:

****Pseudocentrinus uniformis* n. sp.**—Elongate, rhomboidal, moderately convex above, deep black throughout the body, legs and beak, the integuments shining where accidentally exposed; upper surface densely and equally clothed throughout with very broadly sublineate scales, broader on the elytra than on the pronotum, the scutellum less densely squamose; under surface with large and dense, pale yellowish scales; beak in the female long, slender, smooth, punctured and squamulose at base, barely tapering, evenly and moderately arcuate and fully half as long as the body, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle; prothorax conical, about as long as wide, the evenly converging sides very feebly arcuate; apex barely at all constricted, feebly arcuate and less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, dense and more or less confluent, the median line concealed; elytra four-sevenths longer than wide, at the distinctly prominent humeri much wider than the prothorax, scarcely more than twice as long, the moderately oblique sides feebly and evenly arcuate, the apex rather broadly, circularly rounded; subapical umbones distinct; grooves fine, indicated by parting of the dense vestiture, the intervals where exposed coarsely, rugosely sculptured, at least four times as wide as the grooves; last abdominal segment in the female transversely tumid basally, the surface thence rapidly ascending to the completely concealed pygidium. Length (♀) 6.2 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Guatemala (Amatitlan,—3000 feet elev.). One example.

In this genus the pygidium is said to be large, vertical and fully exposed in the male, but wholly covered in the female, which would

seem to ally it with *Centrinogyna*, but the body in the latter genus is more parallel and less rhombiform, among other differences.

Nicentrus Csy.

This genus is distinguished from *Centrinaspis* primarily by the elongate cylindrical form of the body. The mandibles close along their inner edge almost similarly, but their external outline is more rounded, and, along the inner edge, there is nearly always some crenulation. The prosternum is never armed in the male. The species are very numerous, those in my collection at present being definable as follows:

Prothorax inflated, rounded at the sides and fully as wide as the elytra.

Body larger than in any other species, rather stout, convex, piceous-black, the legs rufous; squamules of the upper surface yellowish, slender, uniform and not dense on the prothorax, and closer, conspicuous and in two to three series on the striae intervals; under surface with white scales, dense along the sides; beak stout, especially in the male, feebly arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted near three-fifths (♂) or just beyond the middle (♀); prothorax a fourth (♂) to two-fifths (♀) wider than long, arcuately narrowing before the middle, coarsely, rugosely and densely punctate but shining; elytra two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the very moderately oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex somewhat obtusely rounded; striae deep, abrupt, moderately coarse, the intervals flat, somewhat finely, loosely and confusedly punctate. Length (♂ ♀) 3.8-4.7 mm.; width 1.65-2.0 mm. Florida (Haw Creek).....*grossulus* Csy.

Prothorax not inflated, always at least somewhat narrower than the elytra.....2

2—Body parallel, subevenly clothed above, the size rather large; prothorax barely visibly narrower than the elytra. Piceous-black, the beak black, the legs rufous; squamules above slender, not close-set and yellowish, fine on the pronotum, coarser, conspicuous and in two or three irregular lines on the striae intervals; under surface with white scales, generally narrowly separated; beak in the female slightly arcuate, smooth, somewhat thickened, bent and squamulose at base; antennæ inserted just beyond the middle; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, rounding in about anterior half, the apex feebly subtubulate and half as wide as the base; punctures rather small, moderately close, the sculpture faintly ruguliform longitudinally, very much finer than in *grossulus*; smooth median line distinct centrally; scutellum albido-squamose, quadrate; elytra four-fifths longer than the prothorax, the feebly oblique sides broadly and distinctly arcuate, the apex evenly, not broadly rounded; humeral swellings very feeble; striae abrupt,

deep; intervals flat, finely, loosely and confusedly punctate. Length (♀) 3.8 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Florida (locality unrecorded).

parallelus n. sp.

Body nearly as in *parallelus* but a little smaller, deep black, with rufous legs; squamules above white and slender, not much more distinct toward the pronotal sides, conspicuous and in two uneven series on the stria intervals, the scutellum not transverse, densely albido-squamose; under surface with dense white scales; beak not quite as long as the head and prothorax, arcuate, more slender and less strongly sculptured in the female; antennæ inserted at four-sevenths (♀) or three-fifths (♂); prothorax not a third wider than long, the sides parallel and arcuate, more rounding before the middle; punctures moderate, dense and partially coalescent; elytra fully two-thirds longer and barely wider than the prothorax, elongate-parabolic, with very feeble humeri; grooves deep and rather coarse; intervals flat, finely, loosely and confusedly punctate; male with the abdomen narrowly and feebly impressed and a little less squamose medio-basally. Length (♂ ♀) 2.7-3.6 mm.; width 1.15-1.4 mm. Florida (Haw Creek). Three specimens.....

decipiens Lec.

Body very short and broadly oblong-oval, convex; color deep black, the surface somewhat alutaceous throughout, the legs not paler; vestiture above white, fine and sparse on the pronotum but more distinct toward the sides, coarse and dense on the transverse scutellum and adjacent thoracic lobe, distinct in about two irregular lines on each stria interval; beak in the female unusually long, smooth, arcuate, as long as the elytra, the antennæ barely beyond the middle; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the evenly and strongly arcuate sides becoming parallel at base, the apex faintly subtubulate, half as wide as the base; punctures very moderate and not dense, the smooth median line visible in part; elytra short, but little longer than wide, three-fifths longer than the prothorax and but very little wider, parabolic, the striæ deep and unusually coarse; mandibles differing somewhat from the typical, being more gradually narrowed, straighter externally; the inner edge with a minute denticle near the base. Length (♀) 3.3 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Florida (Capron).....

contractus Csy.

Body broad, subrhomboid-oval, only moderately convex above, deep black, the tarsi piceous; linear squamules of the upper surface white, dense along the pronotal apex and in an abrupt lateral vitta, also in a large medio-basal spot, elsewhere almost wanting; on the elytra they are dense, except along the suture, broadly toward base and surrounding the rounded and densely squamose scutellum, also nearly wanting broadly along the sides; under surface strongly convex and densely albido-squamose; beak in the female cylindric, feebly arcuate, sparsely punctulate, longer than the head and prothorax, the slender antennæ inserted at four-sevenths; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides slightly converging and evenly, just visibly arcuate nearly to the apex, there rapidly rounding inward, the apex scarcely at all constricted and more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and very dense but well

defined; elytra obtusely parabolic, with large but moderate humeral swellings, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; striæ deep, moderately coarse; interstitial punctures somewhat strong where exposed. Length (♀) 4.15 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Mexico (Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—C. H. T. Townsend.....*townsendi n. sp.

Body narrower, elongate, suboval or parallel, the prothorax always evidently narrower than the elytra.....3

3—Punctures of the elytral striæ strong, deep and shining, producing a catenulate effect but not at all crenate. Body narrowly elongate-oval, convex, black and subalutaceous, the under surface, beak distally, and the legs, rufescent; squamules above fine, whitish, very even and sparse on the pronotum, more distinct and forming even single interstitial lines on the elytra; scutellum small, narrow, emarginate, having only two or three minute slender squamules; white scales beneath more or less separated; beak in the female short, smooth, feebly arcuate, not as long as the prothorax, the antennæ shorter than usual but of the same general type, inserted near four-sevenths; mandibles forming a very obtuse ogive when closed, strongly crenate within; prothorax barely wider than long, the sides feebly converging, moderately and subevenly arcuate from base to the wholly unconstricted apex, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, even and somewhat close-set; elytra parallel basally, oval in apical half, with the humeral swelling feeble, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, striæ deep, abrupt; intervals not quite twice as wide as the striæ, the punctures fine, not close and uniseriate. Length (♀) 2.8 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker.....*striatopunctatus n. sp.

Punctures of the striæ normal, never very conspicuous.....4

4—Thoracic punctures generally more or less coarse, always clearly defined and separated among themselves.....5

Thoracic punctures clearly defined but relatively fine and notably dense; body small in size.....15

Thoracic punctures in great or entire part confluent, forming long sub-sinuuous longitudinal rugæ.....16

5—Vestiture of the pronotum uneven, the squamules small, dark and inconspicuous, but becoming pale and more distinct along the median line and abruptly rather broadly toward the sides.....6

Vestiture subuniform throughout the pronotum, sometimes gradually somewhat more evident toward the sides though never abruptly and never condensed along the median line.....11

6—Elytra notably elongate, about four-fifths longer than wide. Body narrow, black throughout; squamules above brownish-white, the three vittæ distinct on the pronotum; stria intervals each with about two irregular close-set series, the scutellum small, densely white; scales beneath white, for the most part narrowly separated, denser on the met-episterna; beak in the male thick, feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, dull and closely sculptured, the antennæ inserted near three-fifths; prothorax as long as wide, the sides barely visibly convergent and very nearly straight, gradually

feebly rounding in apical third, the apex very faintly constricted and much more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe distinct; punctures relatively rather coarse and separated by half their own diameters; elytra with feebly oblique and broadly, evenly arcuate sides and rather obtusely rounded apex, at the moderate humeral swellings fully a fifth wider than the prothorax, evidently more than twice as long, the striæ coarse, the sparsely punctate intervals nowhere more than twice as wide as the grooves; male with the abdomen distinctly, longitudinally impressed and less squamose medio-basally. Length (♂) 2.7 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Guatemala (near the city,—elev. 6500 ft.).....*trilineatus* n. sp.

Elytra much less elongate, never more than one-half longer than wide and generally less, subparabolic in outline.....7

7—Size much larger; north temperate in habitat. Body rather broadly subrhomboid-oval, feebly shining, black, the legs faintly rufescent; small squamules of the dark and clearly defined pronotal vittæ barely observable; whitish squamules of the stria intervals distinct and in two irregular lines, becoming a single line on the three or four sublateral intervals; whitish scales beneath dense; beak in the female feebly arcuate, nearly smooth, rapidly bent and more punctate basally and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax large, a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and broadly arcuate, becoming gradually more rounded apically, the apex much less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, separated by nearly their own diameters, the smooth median line distinct and entire; scutellum quadrate, densely squamose; elytra only a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striæ coarse; intervals between once and twice as wide as the grooves. Length (♀) 3.8 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Illinois (southern).....*ingenuus* Csy.

Size smaller, the outline less stout; habitat tropical.....8

8—Prothorax broader, more narrowed apically, the apex half as wide as the base in both sexes.....9

Prothorax narrower, less narrowed from base to apex, the latter distinctly more than half as wide as the base.....10

9—Body suboblong-oval, convex, rather shining, black, the legs rufous; squamules above yellowish in the three distinct pale vittæ of the pronotum, whiter and in one or sometimes two lines on the stria intervals, the scutellum conspicuously white; scales beneath white and dense; beak feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax (♀), a little shorter and thicker (♂), sculptured in both sexes, the antennæ at three-fifths (♂) or only a little less apical (♀); prothorax but little wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, gradually rounding from a slight distance before the middle; apex completely unstricted; punctures moderately coarse, separated by fully half their diameters, the smooth median line narrow, entire; basal lobe very moderate; elytra at the moderately prominent humeri not quite a fifth wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, circularly rounded at tip; striæ moderate but deep; intervals sparsely punctulate, from two to three times as

wide as the striae; male with the abdomen very faintly impressed and scarcely less squamose medio-basally. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.8–3.0 mm.; width 1.15–1.2 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz). Three examples. **ovulatus* n. sp.

Body less broadly oval and more subrhombic, convex, shining, black, the legs obscure rufous, the squamules above whitish throughout, the lateral pale pronotal vittæ rather well defined, the median usually loose and not so well defined; strial intervals for the most part with single lines of slender squamules, the scutellum small, densely clothed; white scales below dense; beak (σ^7) thick, evenly arcuate, strongly sculptured and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) distinctly more slender, only a little longer, less sculptured and feebly arcuate, but more rapidly arcuate and thickened at base; antennæ at three-fifths (σ^7), or just beyond the middle (♀); prothorax a sixth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate and converging in about apical half, more parallel and very feebly arcuate posteriad; apex very faintly constricted; punctures smaller and sparser than in the preceding, separated by nearly twice their diameters (♀), or by their diameters (σ^7), being sensibly coarser in the male; elytra longer, narrower and more gradually and rectilinearly attenuated than in *ovulatus*, rounded at tip, at the rather prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as long, the striae deep and abrupt; intervals about twice as wide as the striae; male sexual characters nearly as in the preceding. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.7–2.8 mm.; width 1.1–1.15 mm. Costa Rica (Cachí),—Biolley. Two specimens. [*N. lineicollis* Chmp., nec Boh.—pars] **ordinatus* n. sp.

10—Form narrow, elongate-oval and convex, shining, black, the legs rufous; squamules above whitish, the three pronotal lines very loose and indistinct; scutellum and basal thoracic lobe densely albido-pubescent; strial intervals each with a single line of long and slender white squamules; scales beneath white, dense; beak in the male thick and heavy, evenly cylindric and evenly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, strongly sculptured, the antennæ rather behind three-fifths; prothorax as long as wide, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight, gradually feebly arcuate in nearly apical half, the apex unconstricted; punctures small but deep, separated by twice their diameters; elytra shorter than in *ordinatus*, the sides much less oblique and the apex more obtusely rounded, a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striae moderate, rather less than half as wide as the intervals; male with the abdomen feebly impressed and more scantily squamose medio-basally. Length (σ^7) 2.3 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Costa Rica (Cachí),—Biolley. One example. **convexus* n. sp.

Form very narrowly elongate-oval and convex, shining, black, the legs bright rufous; squamules above whitish, the three lines of the pronotum loose and not very definite in the type; scutellum and basal thoracic lobe closely squamose; strial intervals each with a single thin line of scales; under surface with the usual dense white scales; beak in the female thick, cylindric, moderately and evenly

- arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax and strongly sculptured, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight, broadly rounding before the middle to the unconstricted apex; punctures deep and strong, moderately coarse, separated by their own diameters; elytra narrowly oval, at the moderate humeral swellings evidently wider than the prothorax, about three-fourths longer; apex rather obtusely though circularly rounded; striae grooves deep and sharply defined, the intervals each with a single series of well separated and moderate punctures, twice as wide as the grooves or less. Length (♀) 2.3 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz).....**rubripes* n. sp.
- 11—Species moderate in size and of the northern temperate regions... 12
- Species very small, inhabiting the tropics..... 14
- 12—Prothorax with the sides rapidly rounding in scarcely more than apical fourth. Body narrowly suboval, black, somewhat shining, the legs obscure rufous; squamules above narrow and whitish, distinct, not dense, less evident on the median parts of the pronotum, generally in a single line on the striae intervals, though irregularly double on two or three; white scales dense beneath; beak in the male thick, cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate and fully as long as the head and prothorax, deeply, not closely sculptured, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides very feebly arcuate, rounded at apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, not dense but irregular, the smooth line subentire; scutellum quadrate and densely albidosquamose; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and slightly wider, the sides moderately oblique and subparabolically rounded; striae moderate; intervals flat, strongly punctured and of unequal widths; male with a but little less squamose medio-basal impression. Length (♂) 3.3 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Iowa (Hamburg),—Soltau.....*simulans* n. sp.
- Prothorax with the sides gradually rounding and converging in fully apical half..... 13
- 13—Body elongate, subrhomboid-oval, rather convex and dullish black, the legs obscure rufous; whitish squamules of the upper surface nearly as in the preceding but more conspicuous, similarly arranged on the pronotum and scutellum, dense and white below; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, dull and strongly sculptured, slightly thickened at base, or (♀) nearly similar but more slender, about as long as the head and prothorax in both sexes, the antennæ at three-fifths (♂) or four-sevenths (♀); prothorax a fourth (♀) to a sixth (♂) wider than long, the sides becoming parallel in about basal half; punctures rather coarse and close-set; median smooth line narrow, entire; elytra nearly one-half (♂) to two-fifths (♀) longer than wide, elongate-parabolic, the apex somewhat obtusely rounded, at the rather prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striae moderate, one-half as wide as the intervals or much more; interstitial punctures small, not dense; male with a
- T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Feb. 1920.

very feeble and scarcely less squamose medio-basal impression. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.5-3.6 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Colorado (Holly).

montanus n. sp.

Body nearly similar but stouter and with relatively larger prothorax, almost similar in coloration and vestiture; beak in the male similar but a trifle stouter and more coarsely, deeply sulcate at the sides, as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ inserted just behind apical third; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the broadly rounded sides becoming parallel more basally; apex similarly unconstricted and about half as wide as the base; basal lobe relatively smaller; punctures rather coarse, clearly but narrowly and unequally separated, the smooth median line even and entire; elytra similar in form and parabolic, but shorter, only two-fifths longer than wide in the male and much less conspicuously broader than the prothorax, not quite three-fourths longer; striæ rather coarse, similar but with the punctures along the bottom much more distinct; intervals of different widths, flat, with single, the second, third and fifth with irregularly double, lines, of distinct elongate squamules; male abdomen nearly similar. Length (σ^7) 3.6-3.8 mm.; width 1.6-1.75 mm. Iowa (Riverton) and Texas. *vacunalis* n. sp.

- 14—Form narrow, subparallel, convex, rather shining, black, the femora feebly rufescent; squamules of the upper surface small, grayish, very slender, sparse and rather inconspicuous, very uniform in distribution on the pronotum, forming single or partially double lines on the elytra, the scutellum and basal thoracic lobe densely albido-squamose; white squamules of the under surface parallel-sided and more or less distinctly separated; beak in the male evenly, moderately arcuate, rather thick, cylindric and dull, somewhat strongly sculptured as usual, the antennæ at about three-fifths; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, gently rounding in about apical third, the apex unconstricted and much more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, narrowly separated, the smooth line narrow and not well defined; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, at the feebly prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, twice as long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, parabolically rounding in apical third; striæ moderate; intervals sparsely punctulate and fully twice as wide as the striæ; male abdomen broadly, feebly impressed basally. Length (σ^7) 2.2 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Guatemala (locality unrecorded).

**cylindricollis* n. sp.

Form more dilated, less parallel, moderately convex, black, the legs bright rufous; squamules above slender and rather sparse but whitish, glistening and distinct, somewhat aggregated along the sides of the pronotum and loosely so on the basal lobe, elsewhere indistinct; on the elytra they form single interstitial lines, which are conspicuous; scutellum small, densely albido-squamose; white scales beneath narrowly separated; beak in the male feebly arcuate, rather thick, strongly sculptured and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax very slightly wider than long, the sides subparallel and nearly straight in about

basal, gradually arcuate and converging in apical, half; apex unconstricted, rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, close though narrowly separated, the smooth line distinct except toward apex and base; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, with arcuate sides and rather narrow apex, at the somewhat prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer; striæ moderate; intervals with single series of distinct punctures and twice as wide as the striæ; male abdomen with feeble and less squamose medio-basal impression. Length (♂) 2.6 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Para).—Baker...***parensis** n. sp.

- 15—Body oblong-suboval and moderately convex, black, the legs red; squamules above whitish, slender and well separated but rather closer in outer fourth on the pronotum, in single to double lines on the elytra; scutellum and thoracic lobe densely albido-squamose; white parallel scales beneath distinctly separated; beak in the female slightly arcuate, subcylindric, nearly smooth, except basally, and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight in almost three-fifths, then rounding gradually to the unconstricted apex, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures close, partially subconfluent; smooth line narrow; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, evenly and gradually parabolic, at the feeble humeri only very slightly wider than the prothorax, twice as long; striæ moderate, though fully half as wide as the finely and remotely punctate flat intervals. Length (♀) 2.2 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Florida (Haw Creek)....**effetus** Csy.

Body narrowly elongate-suboval, convex, dull in lustre, black, the legs not paler; squamules above rather narrow, whitish, well separated and very evenly distributed, equally distinct throughout; they form loose double lines on most of the striae intervals; scutellum and thoracic lobe densely albido-squamose; white parallel scales beneath very even and narrowly separated; beak in the female straight and smooth, becoming arcuate and more sculptured, though but little thicker, in nearly basal half, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ at the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and not distinctly arcuate, becoming gently and gradually rounded anteriorly, the unconstricted apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures very even, narrowly separated, the smooth line indistinct; elytra long, two-thirds longer than wide, the sides feebly oblique and barely arcuate, gradually more so posteriorly and evenly rounded at apex, at the very moderate humeral swellings distinctly wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long; grooves abrupt; intervals with small but numerous confused punctures and from two to nearly three times as wide as the grooves. Length (♀) 2.5 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Guatemala (near the city).....***pistorinus** n. sp.

- 16—Punctures of the pronotum rather small and dense, but forming only short and feebly defined rugulosity. Body elongate-oval, black, the legs deep black; elongate scales above white, close-set and conspicuous, gradually coarser and rather closer toward the

sides of the pronotum and forming irregularly double lines on the strial intervals, the scutellum and thoracic lobe densely albidosquamose; under surface with dense white scales; beak in the male feebly, evenly arcuate, thick, strongly sculptured and almost as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ just behind three-fifths; prothorax just visibly wider than long, the sides feebly converging and subevenly, moderately arcuate, from base to the unconstricted apex, which is half as wide as the base, becoming gradually subparallel basally; smooth median line evident in part; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, parabolic, with obtusely rounded apex, at the moderately swollen humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, about four-fifths longer; striæ moderate; intervals densely, coarsely and confusedly punctate and from two to nearly three times as wide as the striæ; male abdomen impressed shallowly medio-basally though scarcely less squamose. Length (♂) 3.6 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Texas (New Braunfels),—Wickham.

texensis n. sp.

Punctures of the pronotum coarse, forming long longitudinal rugæ throughout.....17

17—The rugæ rather coarse.....18

The rugæ evidently finer and closer.....19

18—Form narrow, elongate-suboval, convex, black, the tibiæ piceo-rufous; squamules above distinct and white but rather sparse, a little finer on the median parts of the pronotum, forming single and double loose lines on the strial intervals, close and white beneath; beak in the male rather thick, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and fully as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax as long as wide, the sides moderately and evenly arcuate from base to the unconstricted truncate apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; sculpture notably coarse, somewhat confused in part; elytra elongate-parabolic, with rather obtusely rounded apex, only slightly wider than the prothorax and fully four-fifths longer, fully three-fifths longer than wide; striæ moderate; intervals from two to nearly three times as wide as the striæ, distinctly but loosely, confusedly punctate; male abdomen feebly impressed medio-basally. Length (♂) 2.9 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Texas (Columbus).....*scitulus* Csy.

Form much broader and more oblong-suboval, deep black throughout the body and legs; squamules of the upper surface slender, glistening-white, almost obsolete on the pronotum, except along the sides and faintly along the feebly defined smooth median line; white scales beneath conspicuous, though slightly separated, fine and less evident on the propleura; beak (♂) cylindric, coarsely sculptured, moderately thick, evenly, feebly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ near four-sevenths, or (♀) a little longer, with the antennæ nearer the middle; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate and convergent to the feeble apical constriction, the apex half as wide as the base; rugæ rather well defined; scutellum and thoracic lobe closely albidopubescent as usual; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, at the

- evident humeral swellings but slightly wider than the prothorax, about twice as long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, evenly rounding in about apical third; striæ moderate; intervals from two to nearly three times as wide as the striæ, subalutaceous, with fine and well spaced punctures, the squamules forming a single line on each, though double on the third and fifth; male abdomen broadly, feebly impressed medio-basally and finely, sparsely squamulose. Length (♂ ♀) 3.4–3.6 mm.; width 1.3–1.45 mm. Mexico (Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—Townsend. **chihuahuae* n. sp.
- 19—Elytra longer, arcuately narrowing behind from near the humeral protuberances. 20
- Elytra shorter and more parallel, narrowing arcuately only from behind the middle, the intervals in every case each with a very even single line of squamules. 23
- 20—Prothorax distinctly shorter than wide. Form oblong-suboval, rather convex, only feebly shining, deep black, the legs black to obscurely rufescent; squamules above nearly white, aggregated loosely but in well defined lateral vitta and finer median line on the pronotum, in single line on the strial intervals, double on the fifth basally; very small scutellum and the thoracic lobe densely albidosquamose; white scales of the under surface dense on the hind body, sparse on the metasternum; beak (♂) thick, cylindric, dull and sculptured, feebly and evenly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, with the antennæ at four-sevenths, or (♀) evidently thinner, with the antennæ just beyond the middle; prothorax a fourth to fifth wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounding apically to the feebly constricted apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; smooth median line uneven but entire; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides evidently arcuate, only very feebly converging from the distinct humeral swellings and with rapidly obtuse apex; intervals with rather small and well separated punctures, about three times as wide as the deep abrupt grooves; male abdomen feebly impressed and with smaller and sparser squamules medio-basally. Length (♂ ♀) 2.6–3.3 mm.; width 0.8–1.18 mm. Massachusetts (Natick,—Frost, and from an unrecorded locality). Four specimens. *puritanus* n. sp.
- Prothorax about as long as wide; trilineate with loosely aggregated fine white squamules. 21
- 21—Body very small in size and narrow, the prothorax not evidently constricted at apex. Elongate, suboval, scarcely shining, black, the legs dark rufous; beak in the male rather large, thick, feebly, evenly arcuate and strongly sculptured, longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax with the feebly arcuate sides subparallel, rounding gently near the apex, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base; elytra very little wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the sides almost straight and parallel in nearly basal half, broadly and feebly arcuate as a whole, the apex not very obtuse, the humeral swellings very moderate; intervals about twice as wide as the striæ, each with a

single line of squamules and moderate, uniseriate and well spaced punctures; under surface of the hind body densely albido-squamose, the male abdomen feebly impressed medio-basally, the impression scarcely less squamulose than the other basal parts of the surface. Length (♂) 2.2 mm.; width 0.7 mm. District of Columbia.

pertenuis n. sp.

Body larger and stouter, the prothorax constricted and briefly subtubulate at apex..... 22

- 22—Form oblong-suboval, convex, with rather prominent humeri, deep black throughout, the legs black; pronotum abruptly though loosely clothed with yellowish-white squamules in fully lateral fourth, also sharply but narrowly along the median line; striae intervals each with a single regular line of whiter squamules, somewhat irregular on the third; hind body beneath with close white scales; beak missing in the only specimen at hand; prothorax with the sides just visibly converging and barely at all arcuate, abruptly rounding in about apical fourth; elytra four-sevenths longer than wide, at the notably though obtusely swollen humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, four-fifths longer; sides very feebly converging and nearly straight, gradually rounding behind the middle, the apex narrowly obtuse; intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, each with a series of moderate though very distinct, well spaced punctures, somewhat confused on the third; male abdomen with a deep and subglabrous elongate medio-basal impression. Length (♂) 3.25 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Texas. [*C. lineicollis* Lec. nec Boh.]

lecontei Chmp.

Form elongate, narrower, more evenly oval and rather more convex than the preceding, similar in coloration and vestiture, except that the loose lateral pronotal vitta of slender squamules is narrower, only a fifth or sixth the total width, the median line not distinctly albido-squamulose except basally, and the white squamules of the striae intervals are in double series on the greater part of intervals 2-4-6, and also on some others basally, the white scales almost similarly dense beneath; beak in the male feebly arcuate, sculptured, fully as long as the head and prothorax and only moderately thick, the antennæ inserted very near the middle, much less apical than usual in that sex; prothorax with the sides sensibly converging and virtually straight to anterior fourth, there rapidly rounded to the apical constriction, the distinctly tubulate apex half as wide as the base; elytra more than one-half longer than wide, the sides evidently converging and very evenly arcuate from the moderate humeral swellings to the circularly rounded tip, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; intervals fully twice as wide as the striae, with small and not very distant, generally confused punctures; male sexual characters as in the preceding. Length (♂) 3.15 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Kentucky.....

subtubulatus n. sp.

- 23—Prothorax as long as wide and more cylindric. Body subcylindric, convex, black, with the legs feebly picescent; pale squamules above sparsely aggregated in lateral sixth of the pronotum and on the median line basally, more conspicuously white in single interstitial

lines, dense and white on the small scutellum; white scales of the under surface distinctly separated; beak in the male thick, feebly arcuate, sculptured and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax with the sides just visibly converging and virtually straight, gently rounding in about apical third to the feebly constricted apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; elytra short, only three-sevenths longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, with rather prominent but small humeral swellings, parallel and nearly straight sides to behind the middle, then subevenly rounded through the apex; intervals subequal, fully twice as wide as the moderate striæ, each with a series of small though distinct and well spaced punctures; male abdomen but feebly modified. Length (♂) 2.3 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Alabama (probably from near Mobile).

alabamæ n. sp.

Prothorax distinctly shorter than wide, more narrowed at apex. . . . 24

- 24—Body subcylindric, feebly shining, black, the legs obscure rufous; squamules above throughout very nearly as in the preceding, the lateral vitta of the pronotum a little wider, a fifth the total width: white scales of the under surface well separated, denser on the met-episterna; beak in the male nearly as in the preceding but much longer, being distinctly longer than the head and prothorax and with the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax fully a fifth wider than long, the subparallel sides very feebly arcuate but distinctly, gradually rounded in about apical fourth to the very feebly constricted apex, the latter much more than half as wide as the base; elytra scarcely one-half longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, with small and feeble humeral swellings; sides parallel and straight in three-fifths, then rounding to the narrowly subobtuse apex; intervals twice as wide as the moderate striæ, each with a series of small but evident punctures; male abdomen distinctly impressed and semi-nude along the middle basally and also in the middle of the fifth segment. Length (♂) 2.8 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Kentucky (locality unrecorded).

piceipes n. sp.

- Body subcylindric but less convex, deep black, with rufo-piceous legs, slightly shining, the slender pronotal squamules as in the preceding but even more obliterated along the median line, similarly whiter and more conspicuous in very even single interstitial lines on the elytra, but with the squamules more separated longitudinally, the under surface similar; beak in the female moderately slender and sparsely sculptured, cylindric, less arcuate distally and longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ just visibly beyond the middle; prothorax rather short, a third wider than long, the subparallel and nearly straight sides rounding gradually from slightly before the middle to the unconstricted apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; elytra only slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, slightly more than one-half longer than wide, the humeral swellings obtuse and moderately prominent; sides subparallel, gradually arcuate about the parabolic

apex; intervals twice as wide as the striæ, each with a single loose series of rather large and conspicuous though somewhat shallow punctures. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 0.9 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller.....*uniseriatus* n. sp.

The very short beak and nude scutellum might be held to separate *striatopunctatus* as a different genus, but the same inconstancy in vestiture of the scutellum is observable in *Centrinopus*. *Convexulus* is from the same locality as *ordinatus* and comes rather near it in general structure, but it is much narrower, with shorter elytra and longer, laterally much less rounded prothorax, with decidedly finer and sparser punctures and rather longer beak, the comparisons being made from the male. These were both sent to me by Mr. Champion under the name *lineicollis* Boh., but Boheman states that in that species the pronotum is densely punctate, so that they cannot be considered as even closely allied. LeConte selected to represent *lineicollis*, one of our species with dense, longitudinally rugose pronotal sculpture, which is also an incorrect identification, as recognized by Champion, who renamed it *lecontei*. In fact I do not at present have anything corresponding closely with the Boheman description of *lineicollis*, and *ingenuus* Csy., which was placed in synonymy by Mr. Champion, is a distinctly different thing, with widely isolated thoracic punctures and more broadly rhomboid-oval body. The Florida species named *neglectus* by Blatchley, I have not seen.

The female is comparatively rare throughout this genus, as may be inferred from the sex identifications given in the above table.

Acentrinops n. gen.

The body in this genus is broadly oval and sparsely squamose, the beak separated from the head by a fine sulcus, the mandibles when closed forming an acute and prominent ogive, not at all decussate, the inner margins feebly emarginate near the apex; the antennal funicle is slender, the basal joint much, the second less, elongated, the club well developed, very abrupt and oblong-oval, its basal joint a third the mass. The anterior coxæ are separated by about one-half their width, the prosternum unarmed in the male, deeply foveate in anterior half, the tibiæ strongly mucronate within at tip, the third tarsal joint small, only feebly dilated and the tarsal claws

long, nearly straight, feebly diverging and connate at base. The basal thoracic lobe is abruptly formed and sinuato-truncate at apex, the scutellum small, nude and quadrate.

This genus, presenting a remarkable combination of characters, may be placed near *Centrinites* for the present; the type is the following:

Acentrinops brevicollis n. sp.—Evenly oval, rather convex and shining, deep black, the legs feebly picescent; squamules above long, slender, white, everywhere well separated but conspicuous in single or irregularly double series on the elytra and abruptly in lateral fifth of the pronotum, the remainder of the latter glabrous, the squamules beneath are still smaller, very slender and white, evenly and sparsely distributed throughout; beak in the male slender, cylindric, shining, loosely sculptured, feebly, evenly arcuate and a little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly and evenly converging and evenly, feebly arcuate from base to the distinct apical tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures minute and sparse, rapidly coarser and rugulose toward the sides, the smooth median line distinct and entire; elytra oval, with evenly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, three-sevenths longer than wide, at the moderately prominent humeri a little wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long; striæ moderate; intervals between three and four times as wide as the striæ, loosely, moderately and confusedly punctured; male with the abdomen distinctly impressed medially at base. Length (σ^7) 2.75 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Texas (Alpine),—Wickham.

The white vestiture of the prosternum medially throughout its length, is denser and more conspicuous than elsewhere on the under surface.

Nicentrites n. gen.

The general organization of this proposed genus is nearly as in *Nicentrus*, but the mandibles are entirely different and of very peculiar structure; they are sharply angulate within, and their outer contour is sinuate, so that the acute apex of each is everted. The only other character to which attention should be called, is the dense and very uniform vestiture throughout. The example at hand which I have identified as *Nicentrus testaceipes* Chmp., also belonging to this genus, came from near Guatemala City, and is ovulate, with subinflated elytra and rather small prothorax, in fact exactly like the figure given on the plate in the "Biologia"; the following, which may be assumed as the type of *Nicentrites*, is at

least quite different from this supposed example of *testaceipes* in general outline of the body:

**Nicentrites hidalgoanus* n. sp.—Oblong-suboval and convex, black, densely clothed with sublinear scales, brownish-white above and white beneath, the legs, antennæ and distal part of the beak bright red, the first with finer, sparse squamules; beak in the male rather short and thick, evenly and feebly arcuate, not as long as the head and prothorax and closely squamulose to near the apex, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate in about basal, rounded and converging in apical, half, the apex barely at all constricted and half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and close-set, but clearly defined and separated; scutellum small, densely albido-squamose; elytra ovulate, a fifth wider than the prothorax and nearly two and one-half times as long, one-half longer than wide, gradually somewhat narrow at apex, the humeral prominences very feeble; striæ rather fine but deep; intervals flat, subequal, four or five times as wide as the striæ and finely, confusedly, rather closely punctate; male abdomen impressed and less squamulose medio-basally; anterior tibiæ with the terminal spur conspicuous and very sharp. Length (♂) 3.15 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Mexico (Hidalgo). One example.

Differs from the male example of *testaceipes*, at hand, in its larger size, more parallel form, larger and more transverse, laterally more rounded prothorax, with more distinct and entire median smooth line and in its more elongate and apically more gradually narrowed and rounded elytra. The flattening of the upper surface in *testaceipes*, alluded to by Mr. Champion, does not accord with my example, the surface of which is as strongly convex as in any *Nicentrus*.

Glyptogeræus n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus is *Centrinus punctatissimus* Boh., of Cuba. The body is subrhomboid-oval, convex and totally nude, excepting a very few small spots of aggregated white scales and a few others sparsely scattered, also small dark decumbent setæ from the elytral punctures as in *Pachybaris*. The beak is thick and strongly sculptured, feebly tapering apically and differing but little in the sexes, being a little more tapering and smoother apically in the female. The antennæ are inserted very slightly (♀) or much (♂) beyond the middle, and the joints, after the elongate first of the funicle, are all short—an important character distinguishing it from *Centrinaspis*. The pronotum is extremely coarsely punctate, the elytral grooves moderate and the intervals

convex, with a single series of strong asperulate punctures. The scutellum is small and nude. The mandibles and tarsal claws are exactly as in *Centrinaspis*, and the prosternum of the male is not armed.

Pachybaris Lec.

The very broadly oval form and nude surface of the body in this genus, are very different from anything observable in the preceding types of the Centrinini, though remindful somewhat of *Glyptogeræus*. The claws are free, the mandibles crenate within, coming together along their inner margin nearly as in *Centrinus* and forming a pointed ogive when closed. The anterior coxæ are separated widely, the prosternum flat, impressed slightly at apex. Sexual characters are very feeble. The type, named *porosa* by LeConte, inhabits lower Florida, the following is a smaller and less broadly oval species:

Pachybaris ludoviciana n. sp.—Broadly oval, moderately convex, shining, black and glabrous throughout, the legs rufous, coarsely punctured and with small sparse squamules; beak as in *porosa* but not quite so thick, the antennæ nearly similar; prothorax also as in *porosa* but with the coarse sparse punctures becoming much denser toward the sides, the median basal lobe less deeply emarginate for the scutellum; elytra almost similar but a little narrower and longer, the grooves coarse and deep; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, with a single series of very coarse punctures, each having a slender dark decumbent and wholly inconspicuous squamule, the punctures a little smaller on the intervals toward the suture, usually somewhat confused on the second; sutural groove not attaining the base; scutellum small, rounded, flat and nude; under surface with moderately coarse punctures, rather close-set but not dense. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.4–3.5 mm.; width 1.7–1.75 mm. Louisiana (Morgan City). Four examples.

The antennal club in this genus is very gradual in formation, narrowly oval, the outer funicular joints gradually wider in exact continuation of its outline and somewhat similarly micro-pubescent; the first funicular joint is as long as the next four, which are short and subequal. This formation of the antennæ is almost exactly as in the preceding *Glyptogeræus*, which also has a strongly sculptured and semi-glabrous body, but in the latter the anterior coxæ are separated by less than their own width and the mandibles are sharper, coming together along their straight and very even inner sides and forming, when closed, an acute triangle; the body, also, is rhomboidal and not evenly and broadly oval as it is in *Pachybaris*.

Calandrinus Lec.

The bodily form is here very different from that of the two preceding genera, being oblong-suboval, compact and very convex, and the mandibles are peculiar; they are not decussate, but individually prominent, and are strongly uni- or bidentate both externally and internally. The beak is rather long and smooth, the antennæ inserted near the middle and notably slender, the anterior coxæ separated by about their own width, the prosternum not sexually modified and the claws free and slender. The vestiture beneath is rather even though sparse, but on the elytra there are aggregations of pale scales, generally visible at the sides basally and subapically, together with other unevenly distributed darker squamules. The sexual characters seem to be extremely feeble. The following is the narrowest known species:

Calandrinus angustulus n. sp.—Elongate, constricted at the junction of the prothorax and elytra, very convex, shining and uniform pale red-brown throughout; sparse pale squamules of the pronotum rather more numerous but not close toward the sides; elytra with a spot of white scales at the sides basally and another near the apex, also narrowly along the suture before the middle, the scales brown, more linear and sparse on the disk basally, the surface elsewhere nearly glabrous; squamules beneath small, sparse, slender and yellowish, lying within the notably coarse punctures; beak (♂) long, slender, smooth, cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate and half as long as the body, the antennæ only slightly beyond the middle, or (♀) nearly similar but with the antennæ at or just visibly behind the middle; prothorax as long as wide, the sides parallel, strongly and subevenly arcuate, more inflated before the middle, the apex constricted and three-fourths as wide as the base, the basal lobe subobsolete; punctures moderately coarse, well separated; smooth median line entire, widest centrally; scutellum very small, nude; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, at the middle slightly wider than the prothorax, one-half longer, the sides parallel and rather strongly arcuate, gradually converging behind about the middle to the somewhat narrowly rounded apex and feebly sinuate near apical fourth; humeral prominences completely wanting; striæ moderately coarse, abrupt but only moderately deep, the intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and well separated punctures. Length (♂ ♀) 2.6–2.7 mm.; width 0.9–1.0 mm. New Mexico (Jemez Springs),—Woodgate. Two examples.

This species is not closely allied to *obsoletus*, *grandicollis* or *insignis*, being very much narrower and more constricted at the waist than in any one of them.

Centrinogyna Csy.

The body in this genus in general outline is not at all unlike that of some forms allied to *Limnobaris*, and especially the genus *Dirabius*, but the mandibles are not decussate to any decided degree and are strongly toothed within, though the external teeth of the preceding genus are wanting. The prosternum is simple, separating the coxæ by less than their own width and the tarsal claws are free and slender. The most remarkable peculiarity of the genus, however, resides in the pygidium, which is vertical, well developed and baridiform in the male, but oblique and completely concealed beneath the elytra in the female, as in both sexes of *Centrinaspis* and other genera allied thereto. The following are four species of the genus hitherto undescribed:

Centrinogyna canadensis n. sp.—Oblong-elongate, moderately convex, only feebly shining, piceous in color, the legs slightly more rufous; squamules above very small, slender and obscure, not distinct on the pronotum, forming a single loose line on each stria interval, very minute and indistinct beneath; beak in the female cylindric, nearly smooth, evenly and moderately arcuate and not longer than the prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax very slightly wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and distinctly arcuate, widest at about the middle, rapidly constricted at the tubulate apex, which is fully two-thirds as wide as the base; surface with rather coarse and dense longitudinal rugæ, the median line narrowly smooth, also with a small narrow irregular sub-median discal spot at lateral fifth; scutellum very small, nude; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and about twice as long, the parallel sides nearly straight, gradually arcuately and in part subsinuously converging in apical third to the broadly obtuse apex; humeral prominences wholly wanting; grooves rather coarse and deep; intervals almost twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and moderately separated punctures, somewhat confused on the second and third; under surface coarsely punctate, less so and more sparsely on the abdomen. Length (♀) 4.6 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Canada (Winnipeg, Manitoba),—Hanham.

Allied to *strigata* Lec., but differs in its less distinct vestiture, in the rather less coarse pronotal rugæ, with sublateral smooth discal spot at each side and narrower median smooth line, and in the much finer punctures of the stria intervals; the beak, also, is a little shorter and thicker.

Centrinogyna laramiensis n. sp.—Narrow, parallel and rather convex, the elytra feebly shining, brownish-piceous, the tibiæ more rufous; squamules above minute, sparse, uniform and barely evident, forming

single interstitial lines, sparsely scattered and somewhat more distinct over the under surface; beak in the male rather thick but cylindric and almost smooth, feebly arcuate, and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax as long as wide, slightly widest about the middle, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate, abruptly constricted at the tubulate apex, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; surface with dense, elongate and anastomosing rugulæ, even throughout, the median line in part smooth but extremely narrow; scutellum small, nude; elytra not quite twice as long as wide, equal in width to the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the parallel sides straight, gradually arcuate and converging—partially subsinuate—to the obtusely rounded apex; striæ moderate, deep and abrupt; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of rather close-set, distinct punctures, a third as wide as the intervals, confused on the somewhat wider third interval; under surface strongly but not densely punctate, the propleura rugulate; pygidium vertical, twice as wide as long, very convex and finely, sparsely punctate; abdomen deeply, rather narrowly impressed medially toward base. Length (σ^7) 3.75 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Wyoming (Laramie).

Also allied to *strigata* but smaller, more slender, with less developed setiform squamules, much finer pronotal rugulæ and finer smooth median line, rather less coarsely sculptured elytra and more finely and sparsely punctulate pygidium in the male; from *canadensis* it differs in the finer interstitial punctures, smaller size and much more slender form; *canadensis* is a little stouter than *strigata*.

Centrinogyna subæqualis n. sp.—General characters more nearly as in *procera*, but shorter and much stouter; color black throughout, the lustre alutaceous; squamules above extremely sparse, very small and barely discoverable, uniform, only very little more evident beneath; beak in the female long, slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, almost smooth and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ near four-sevenths, the basal funicular joint as long as the next three, the club abrupt, obtusely oval, its first joint distinctly less than half the mass; prothorax barely visibly wider than long, the sides parallel and very moderately, subevenly arcuate, gradually rounding and converging before the middle to the tubulate apex, which is very short and scarcely more than half as wide as the base; punctures small, irregularly close-set, the smooth median line distinct, finer apically; scutellum narrower than long, smooth and polished, emarginate behind; elytra scarcely one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides subevenly arcuate to the rather narrowly rounded apex, becoming subparallel in about basal half, the humeral prominence small but evident; striæ rather coarse, finer behind except suturally, finely punctured along the bottom; intervals basally but little, posteriorly nearly three times, wider than the striæ, with moderate and rather close-

set punctures, confused medially along the third. Length (♀) 4.1 mm.; width 1.76 mm. Canada (Winnipeg, Manitoba). Further determinative data unrecorded. One example.

Resembles the Californian *procera* very closely in color, sculpture and in its almost glabrous and subalutaceous surface, but it differs in its much shorter, stouter and rather more convex form and narrower tubulate apex of the prothorax.

**Centrinogyna hispidula* n. sp.—Oblong, convex, piceous, the beak blackish; elytra, under surface and legs red-brown, slightly shining; vestiture above consisting of rather long and suberect coarse hairs, whitish in color, distinct throughout the pronotum but closer toward the sides, sparse but distinct throughout the elytra but closer on the third interval, especially in a dense basal spot, sparse but white and distinct on the under surface; beak in the female rather thick, subcylindric, feebly tapering, arcuate, minutely punctulate except basally and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides parallel, broadly arcuate, rounding rapidly before the middle to the tubulate apex, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base; sculpture strong and dense, consisting of long anastomosing rugæ, the smooth median line entire; scutellum small, narrow, nude, polished and black; elytra one-half longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and nearly four-fifths longer, the sides feebly converging and subevenly, moderately arcuate from the almost obsolete humeral swellings to the rapidly obtuse apex, immediately before which the sides are faintly sinuate; grooves deep, punctate; intervals one-half wider than, to twice as wide as, the grooves, strongly, loosely and confusedly punctate; mes-episterna visible at the waist; under surface strongly, not densely punctate, with sparse, hair-like white squamules. Length (♀) 4.0–4.3 mm.; width 1.45–1.65 mm. Mexico (Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—Townsend. Two specimens.

This species is quite unlike any other known to me in the peculiar sparse subhispid vestiture; the male might exhibit some special characters.

Anacentrus n. gen.

In this genus, the type of which is *Limnobaris braccata* Csy., the body is of small or very moderate size, oblong-oval and rather stout to very slender, the mandibles decussate, with large internal tooth, the second funicular joint small, though slightly elongate, the first about as long as the next three as a rule, the club ovate, with its first joint very large, constituting rather more than half the mass. The anterior coxæ are well separated, the prosternum unmodified and never armed in the male, and the upper surface has the punc-

tures and vestiture very much diversified. The genus is related to *Centrinogyna* in having the apical part of the male pygidium exposed, but it is very oblique and not vertical as it is in the latter genus. It constituted the first subgeneric division of *Limnobaris* in my revision of the subfamily, but I find under more careful comparative study, that neither this nor any other of the types which I placed under *Limnobaris* really belongs there, and *Limnobaris*, as exemplified by *T. album* and *pusio*, does not occur in America. Our described species of *Anacentrus* are *punctiger* and *nasutus* of LeConte, and *bracatus*, *limbifer*, *blanditus*, *tabidus*, *deplanatus*, *denudatus*, *planiusculus*, *oblitus* and *seclusus* Csy. As an addition to these, the following should be made known:

Anacentrus ornatus n. sp.—Somewhat broadly oval, rather convex, scarcely shining, the body and beak deep black, the legs obscure rufous; vestiture above coarsely squamiform and yellowish, dense toward the sides of the pronotum and toward the basal lobe, broadly dispersed medially on the elytra, forming partial, rather close lines, single but more broadly confused on the third interval behind the middle and the third and fifth toward base, wanting in a large discal area from the suture to the fourth groove and narrowly along the suture posteriorly, the scutellum nude, the scales beneath white and separated, finer on the abdomen; beak in the female slender, cylindric, nearly smooth, feebly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, parallel basally; the feebly constricted apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, dense, the smooth line evident only in about basal half; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, at the moderately tumid humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; grooves coarse; intervals not twice as wide as the grooves, with moderate punctures in single lines, in some parts confused. Length (♀) 2.6–2.8 mm.; width 1.15–1.35 mm.; Missouri (St. Louis), Tennessee (Memphis) and Indiana.

More closely allied to *bracatus* than to any other described species, but differs in its smaller size and less obese form, closer pronotal punctures and more squamose striae intervals; the single line of long remote pale scales on the third interval in *bracatus* is wholly wanting here.

Anacentrus ovulatus n. sp.—Broadly ovulate, small in size, convex, slightly shining, black, the legs piceous; upper surface with the whitish scales close along the sides of the pronotum and sparse medio-basally, elsewhere wanting, on the elytra arranged somewhat as in *ornatus* but less dense and conspicuous where present, beneath sparse, each lying within a coarse puncture; beak in the female cylindric, nearly smooth,

feebly and evenly arcuate, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ just beyond the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and moderately arcuate, rapidly rounding inward in apical third to the tubulate apex, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures relatively somewhat coarse and close-set, sparser and isolated basally, the smooth median line obsolete apically; elytra at the feebly tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer, a fifth longer than wide, evenly parabolic; grooves deep, abrupt; intervals a little less to more than one-half wider than the grooves, each with a series—sometimes partially confused—of fine, feeble and not dense punctures. Length (♀) 2.18 mm.; width 1.1 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.

Differs from *ornatus* in its much smaller size, less dense sculpture and less dense scales in the irregular spots and lines of the upper surface.

Anacentrus decorus n. sp.—More elongate-oval than in *ornatus*, convex, shining, pale brownish-red in color throughout; scales of the upper surface whitish, close toward the pronotal sides and less so toward the basal lobe, elsewhere dark, fine and very inconspicuous or wanting, the scutellum nude; on the elytra they are fine, sparse and in single lines, a little coarser, more irregular and distinct on the third and fifth intervals—throughout the length of the latter; beneath fine and sparse, lying within the notably coarse punctures; beak (♂) cylindric, smooth, evenly and moderately arcuate, minutely and sparsely punctate and barely longer than the prothorax, or (♀) similar but longer, rather longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ behind three-fifths (♂) or at four-sevenths (♀); prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate, gradually rounding before the middle to the short, feebly constricted apex, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, separated by their own diameters or more, the smooth median line subentire; elytra two-fifths (♂) to one-half (♀) longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long, elongate-oval in form, the apex rather acutely ogival; grooves somewhat coarse; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, with single, sometimes slightly impressed series of moderately coarse, not very widely separated punctures; male with a deep rounded impression at the base of the abdomen. Length (♂ ♀) 3.2–3.6 mm.; width 1.2–1.4 mm. Colorado (locality unrecorded).

This species would seem to be related to the Texan *punctiger* Lec., which is wanting in my collection, but, from the description which I drew up from the type, *punctiger* certainly has more elongate elytra, narrower thoracic apex and more even and sparser pronotal punctures. The prothorax in *decorus* is apparently more elongate than in *punctiger*, where it is said to be a third wider than long and less than half as long as the elytra.

T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Feb. 1920.

Anacentrus oklahomæ n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, black, the elytra piceous, the legs and beak rufous; upper surface with fine, hair-like and very sparse vestiture, slightly more evident toward the thoracic sides, in a single very inconspicuous series on the stria intervals, but with a denser spot of whitish squamules at the base of the third, and having very coarse, loose punctures throughout the under surface, each enclosing a very small and slender squamule; beak in the male slender, perfectly cylindric, minutely, sparsely punctulate, feebly and evenly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and moderately arcuate, rapidly transversely rounding apically to the large and strongly tubulate apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, less so and well isolated medially but coarse and longitudinally confluent laterally, forming anastomosing rugæ; scutellum very small, nude, black; elytra just visibly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, elongate, ovulate, not very obtusely rounded at apex; humeral swellings feeble, the mes-epimera distinct from above, the grooves rather fine, somewhat deep; intervals twice as wide as the grooves to more, each with a single series of moderate, well separated and distinct punctures; abdomen of the male deeply impressed medio-basally. Length (♂) 2.9 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Oklahoma (Atoka),—Wickham.

This is another species allied to *punctiger*, but the elytral striae are finer, and the intervals—described as one-half wider than the striae in *punctiger*—relatively much broader. The apex of the prothorax, also, is more abruptly and strongly constricted and more broadly tubulate.

Anacentrus minuens n. sp.—Body very small, oblong-suboval, only very moderately convex, scarcely shining, rufo-piceous in color, the beak blackish; scales above yellowish-white and dense along the sides of the prothorax and before the basal lobe, elsewhere fine, sparse, darker and inconspicuous, on the elytra distinct on parts of the third and fifth intervals, but otherwise darker and inconspicuous, though not much smaller, rather sparse but distinct beneath; beak in the male slender, distinctly punctulate, squamose at base, cylindric, very feebly but evenly arcuate and not longer than the prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly, feebly arcuate, rounding and rapidly more convergent in less than apical third, the tubulate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures deep, even, moderately coarse and dense though clearly defined, the median smooth line entire; elytra short, abruptly a good deal wider than the prothorax, with rather prominent humeral swellings, three-fifths longer, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, the sides subparallel in anterior, ogivally rounded in posterior, half; grooves very moderate; intervals two to three times as wide as the grooves, with moderate loose punctuation; abdomen in the male narrowly and deeply impressed medio-basally. Length (♂) 2.2 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Arizona.

Related rather closely to the southern California *seclusus* and included with the type of that species in my former work, but it is much smaller, the beak very much too small even allowing for difference of sex, the prothorax smaller, shorter, less coarsely and more closely punctate, and the elytral striæ finer and not distinctly punctate; in the female type of *seclusus* the striæ are remotely, strongly and crenately punctate, the intervals relatively not so wide and with the punctures twice as numerous; the elytra in *seclusus*, when compared with the prothorax, are relatively much smaller than in *minuens*. The length and width of the type of *minuens* given in my revision are too great.

Anacentrus validulus n. sp.—Form, coloration, lustre and facies somewhat as in *blanditus*, but much larger and stouter, polished, rufo-piceous, the elytra clearer red-brown; upper surface nearly glabrous, the pale yellowish scales forming a narrow and rather dense abrupt pronotal margin and an elongate spot at the base of the third stria interval, the elytral surface elsewhere with only a few widely dispersed yellowish scales; under surface with very small slender squamules lying within the coarse punctures, the met-episterna alone densely squamose, less so posteriorly; beak in the female cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate and shining, about as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax a little wider than long, the sides rounding gradually from behind the middle to the feebly constricted apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures small and widely separated, the smooth line not entire; elytra parabolic, just visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the grooves moderate, feebly crenulate; intervals three to nearly four times as wide as the grooves, with fine, rather confused punctures, having also single series of larger punctures bearing the scales and very remotely separated along intervals 3-5-7. Length (♀) 3.7 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Texas (Austin).

Separable easily from *blanditus*, occurring in the same region, by its much larger size and stouter form, somewhat larger and more elongate antennal club, much more convex pronotum, as shown by the more arcuate median line in lateral profile, and other characters; the elytral sculpture is, however, almost identical in the two species.

Anacentrus subtropicus n. sp.—Rather short, oblong-oval and convex, moderately shining, black, the legs rufous; entire upper surface completely glabrous; punctures of the under surface bearing slender and very sparse, inconspicuous squamules; beak in the female slender, evenly cylindric, nearly smooth, very evenly, moderately arcuate and scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides parallel and

evenly, distinctly arcuate, very gradually and coarcuately rounding anteriorly to the briefly subtubulate apex, which is barely more than half as wide as the base; punctures fine, rather sparse, larger and forming some rugulæ at the extreme sides; smooth median line sharply defined and entire; scutellum flat, smooth, bicuspid behind; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri obtusely tumid; outline subparabolic, the apex somewhat obtuse; striæ moderate, feebly and minutely, subcrenately punctate; intervals three to four times as wide as the striæ, with single or confused series of very fine punctures, those of the third and fifth also with some noticeably larger punctures at remote intervals in the series; abdomen shining, finely, rather sparsely punctulate. Length (♀) 2.8 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham.

There is no other species known to me with which this can be closely compared; probably it belongs to a more tropical structural type. The species which I described under the name *Limnobaris oblita*, has a similar perfectly nude and even more alutaceous upper surface, but in the latter the body is more elongate and less convex, and the sculpture throughout much stronger and decidedly closer.

Anacentrus apertus n. sp.—Elongate, oblong-oval, rather depressed, polished, deep black throughout, glabrous, the striae intervals with single series of minute and inconspicuous setiform squamules; those beneath also very small and sparse; beak slender, cylindric, as long as the head and prothorax, a little shorter in the male, finely, sparsely punctulate, evenly and feebly arcuate, the antennæ slender, at three-fifths (♂) or but just behind this point (♀); first joint of club more than half the mass, pubescent; prothorax fully as long as wide, the sides parallel, broadly, subevenly arcuate, just visibly more converging before the middle to the apical constriction, the tubulate apex evidently more than half as wide as the base; punctures not coarse but distinct, well separated, sometimes rugulosely confluent at the extreme sides; median smooth line slightly traceable centrally; scutellum very small, emarginate behind; elytra one-half longer than wide and subparabolic, with only feebly marked and obtuse humeri, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; striæ sharply defined but not very coarse or deep; intervals between two and three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single line of minute and widely spaced punctures; male with the apical part of the pygidium exposed, the abdomen shallowly impressed medio-basally. Length (♂ ♀) 3.5–3.8 mm.; width 1.2–1.33 mm. Utah (Provo and near St. George) and Texas (western),—Dunn. Seven specimens.

Allied to the Californian *nasutus* Lec., but much smaller, with narrower elytral striæ and relatively wider intervals and also finer and still sparser punctures of the under surface. In *nasutus* the prothorax is more abruptly constricted at apex than in *apertus*.

Anacentrus subcrenatus n. sp.—A little larger and stouter than *apertus*, similarly subdepressed and shining, black throughout, the sparse and minute hair-like squamules similar; beak similar, the antennæ slightly longer, the basal funicular joint more notably elongate; prothorax similar but with the punctures stronger, notably coarser and more rugose toward the sides; elytra nearly similar but with the somewhat coarser grooves more coarsely and subcrenately punctate, the punctures of the interstitial series small but stronger than in *apertus*. Length (♀) 3.5 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Texas (El Paso),—Dunn.

This species is not as large as *nasutus*, and the elytral grooves are less coarse and more crenately punctate; the beak is relatively a little longer and more arcuate and the sculpture toward the sides of the pronotum coarser, dense and more rugose.

Anacentrus franciscus n. sp.—Body nearly as in *nasutus* but much smaller, similar in color and in general features of sculpture and vestiture; beak in the female nearly similar but shorter, not longer than the prothorax and more arcuate; prothorax similar but with the apex still more abruptly tubulate, the punctures finer and more numerous, a little coarser and moderately close at the sides; elytra almost similar but shorter, only three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the small punctures along the bottom of the striæ more distinct and sharply defined but not at all crenate; interstitial serial punctures still smaller. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.3 mm. California (San Francisco). A single example, taken by the writer.

The four forms *nasutus*, *apertus*, *subcrenatus* and *franciscus*, form a compact small group of the genus and are undeniably closely interallied, so that they might appropriately be considered, perhaps, as subspecifically related to one another. *Nasutus* is the largest, being somewhat over 4 mm. in average length, and is from southern California—described from Tejon—and in my collection is represented by a series of five specimens from Los Angeles Co.

Anacentrus angustus n. sp.—Form narrow, very elongate and somewhat depressed, the upper profile of the pronotum only just visibly arcuate, the color dark red-brown throughout, the lustre moderately shining; squamules of the upper surface small, slender and yellowish, indistinct on the pronotum except along the sides, where they are sparse and very minute, forming single lines on the striae intervals, minute and sparse beneath; beak in the female rather short, scarcely as long as the prothorax, cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, finely punctulate, the antennæ near four-sevenths, the first joint of the club much more than half the mass; prothorax distinctly longer than wide, the sides parallel and straight, gradually and moderately rounding before the middle, the tubulate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures moderate and well separated, coarser and rugosely confluent at the

sides, the median smooth line wider centrally, subentire; scutellum very small; elytra more than three-fourths longer than wide, very narrowly subparabolic, barely wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri scarcely at all prominent; striæ deep and groove-like, moderately coarse, the intervals twice as wide as the grooves to somewhat less, with single series of moderate though strong and widely spaced punctures, the punctures beneath moderate and sparse; anterior coxæ separated by more than their own width. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Oregon (Huntington). One specimen.

Not closely allied to any other species and distinguishable readily by its slender, subparallel form and other characters noted above. It belongs to the *nasutus* section however.

**Anacentrus guatemalensis* n. sp.—Elongate-oval, polished and convex, piceous-black, the elytra less dark than the prothorax; scales above yellowish and conspicuous though sparse along the sides of the pronotum, in a small denser spot at each side of the base and on the basal lobe, elsewhere wanting; on the elytra they are slender, darker and sparse in single interstitial lines and more scale-like and paler, though slender and sparse, in a sublateral vitta extending to the apex and thence along the suture in apical third: on the under surface they are slender, white and sparse throughout within the coarse and somewhat close-set punctures; beak in the female cylindric, evenly and slightly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctulate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the club narrow; prothorax a sixth wider than long, parallel, the sides slightly rounding anteriorly, the subtubulate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures sparse, deep and rather coarse, with a sublateral smoother area, the median line also smooth; scutellum very small, nude; elytra one-half longer than wide, subparabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the striæ moderate; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, each with a single line of moderate, deep and widely spaced punctures. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Guatemala (Mauricio,—elev. 500 ft.). One example.

A distinctly differentiated species in its polished surface, coarse, rather sparse punctures and in peculiarities of ornamentation.

**Anacentrus politus* n. sp.—Subparallel, narrower than the preceding, convex, polished, piceous-black throughout; whitish scales of the upper surface loosely aggregated along the sides of the pronotum and denser in a spot on the basal lobe, the squamules elsewhere invisible; on the elytra they are very small, slender and scarcely visible but become more distinct though slender and sparse toward the suture apically, the very small scutellum nude as usual; beneath, the squamules are fine and very sparse within the very coarse, rather close-set punctures; beak in the female slender, cylindric, evenly but only feebly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctulate and only as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the club narrow as in the preceding; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the parallel sides distinctly, subevenly arcuate

from base to the tubulate apex, which is nearly three-fourths as wide as the base; punctures small but deep, sparse, separated by two or three times their diameters, a little larger and closer laterally, the smooth median line traceable in basal half; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, slightly converging and partially sinuate posteriorly to the obtusely rounded apex; striae deep but not coarse; intervals fully three times as wide as the striae, each with a single line of very fine and widely spaced punctures. Length (♀) 2.6 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Guatemala (Yzabal,—elev. 100 ft.). One specimen.

This species is peculiar in the form of the elytra, the posterior partially sinuous obliquity toward the obtusely rounded apex, exactly as in *Centrinogyna*, indicating again that *Anacentrus* is a genus rather closely allied to *Centrinogyna*, but differing in the small size of the body and in having only the tip of the oblique pygidium exposed in the male. I cannot find that either of these Guatemalan species was described by Mr. Champion, and I kept no record of the source from which they were received many years ago.

Dirabius n. gen.

The body here is much larger than in the preceding genus and is subglabrous, the squamules above and beneath always minute, grayish, very sparse and inconspicuous, the integuments at first view being glabrous. The beak is rather long and slender, cylindric and sometimes almost straight in the female, but, unlike the preceding genus and more nearly as in *Odontocorynus*, it becomes thick and strongly sculptured in the male; the surface of the beak joins the head without constriction but there is generally a frontal puncture. The mandibles are decussate, with large internal tooth, the antennae slender, the first two funicular joints notably elongate and often subequal and the club peculiarly narrow, gradually pointed and with long basal joint; the anterior coxae are well separated and the prosternum simple in both sexes. The type of the genus is *Centrinus rectirostris* Lec., which I erroneously referred to *Limnobaris* in my revision. *Centrinus calvus* Lec., from Georgia and Florida, also belongs to this genus, but is not now represented in my collection; the others at hand may best be treated in tabular form as follows:

Body broader and oblong, convex, the prothorax sometimes inflated at the sides. [Subg. *DIRABIUS* in sp.] 2

- Body more elongate, narrower, subcylindric or feebly anteriorly narrowed, the habitus extremely similar to that of *Limnobaris T-album* and *pusio*. [Subg. LIMNOBAROPSIS NOV.].....7
- 2—Prothorax not inflated at the sides.....3
- Prothorax more or less strongly, laterally inflated and rounded, apparently in both sexes.....6
- 3—Head half as wide as the thoracic base. Body elongate-suboval, strongly convex, feebly alutaceous, deep black; beak in the female much longer than the head and prothorax, cylindric, nearly straight, just visibly and evenly arcuate, finely, not densely punctate, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately convergent and just visibly arcuate, rounding at apical third to the strongly tubulate apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse but not deep, finer medially, everywhere well separated, the propleura rugulose; median smooth line entire; elytra four-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the humeral swellings broad but feeble; sides parallel and feebly arcuate, broadly and circularly rounding in about apical third; grooves narrow but very deep and abrupt; intervals at least three times as wide as the grooves, with fine and subconfused, slightly transverse, loose punctuation; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate; legs slightly picescent. Length (♀) 4.7 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Illinois.....*rectirostris* Lec.
- Head much less than half as wide as the thoracic base.....4
- 4—Elytral grooves smooth, though closely punctate along the bottom. Body larger in size, polished and deep black throughout; beak in the male thick, very strongly sculptured, straight, becoming slightly arcuate in about apical half, as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the club extremely slender, fully three times as long as wide, as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides subparallel and very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding at apical third, becoming subtransverse to the notably long tubular apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures not very coarse, shallow and well separated, with a submedian elongate impunctate spot at each side near outer fourth and an entire impunctate median line; base very obtusely and feebly cuspidate medially, the scutellum smooth flat and quadrate; elytra three-fourths longer than wide; only slightly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, with rather prominent humeral swellings, the sides parallel and straight, gradually converging and broadly, circularly rounding behind, the grooves very moderate; intervals three to nearly four times as wide as the grooves, the punctures subtransverse, moderately strong, confusedly subserial and not dense; abdominal punctures, fine, not close, the abdomen strongly impressed medially at base in the male; anterior coxæ separated by rather less than half their width. Length (♂) 5.8 mm.; width 2.25 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.
- nimius* n. sp.

- Elytral grooves coarser, more or less distinctly crenate, at least in part; body smaller. 5
- 5—Body oblong, convex, shining, deep black, the legs piceo-rufous; beak in the male nearly as in the preceding in form, thick, deeply and strongly sculptured, about as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ beyond the middle, shorter than in *nimius*; prothorax shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and distinctly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical fourth, becoming subtransverse to the long tubular apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures small and moderately separated, gradually larger, deeply and rugulately coalescent laterally, the smooth median line narrow and not entire, the discal smooth spots of the preceding wanting; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long, the humeral callus distinctly prominent; sides just visibly converging and very feebly arcuate, gradually more rounding behind to the broad and obtusely rounded apex; grooves deep, feebly crenulate basally; intervals two and one-half to three times as wide as the grooves, the punctures fine, feeble and loosely confused throughout the surface; abdomen rather feebly impressed medio-basally, the punctures more numerous than in *nimius*. Length (♂) 4.2 mm.; width 1.6 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines).—Manee. *atomicans* n. sp.
- Body broadly oblong-suboval, convex, less shining, faintly alutaceous, black, the legs obscure rufous; beak in the female cylindric and rather slender, distinctly and subevenly arcuate, finely punctulate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides sensibly converging from the base and feebly arcuate, more so basally, rather rapidly but evenly rounding in apical fourth to the tubulate apex, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; surface notably convex, the punctures moderate, separated by their own widths, gradually closer and stronger laterally, longitudinally rugose at the sides, without discal smooth spots, the impunctate median line distinct though obsolete anteriorly; scutellum quadrate, flat, not very small; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, with very moderate humeral prominences; sides parallel, evenly and moderately arcuate, obtusely and circularly rounded behind; grooves decidedly coarse, finer suturally behind, almost everywhere strongly crenate; intervals two to two and one-half times as wide as the grooves, with fine and loosely confused punctures. Length (♀) 4.3 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Florida (Enterprise). *promptus* n. sp.
- 6—Form oblong, convex, moderately shining, black, the tibiæ and tarsi piceous; small slender squamules more abundant and distinct than in the preceding species; beak in the male thick, strongly and deeply sculptured, feebly but very evenly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the club very narrow as usual; prothorax transverse, nearly one-half wider than long, much wider near the middle than at base, the parallel sides strongly,

subevenly arcuate, strongly converging in apical fourth to the long tubulate apex, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; punctures not very coarse but deep and close-set, longitudinally rugose laterally, with a small elongate vacant spot at each side near outer fifth, the smooth median line only visible centrally; scutellum quadrate, impressed along the middle and more emarginate behind than in the preceding species; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, somewhat narrower than the prothorax and barely twice as long, with moderate humeral callus; sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, gradually more arcuate behind to the broadly obtuse and circularly rounded apex; grooves deep and abrupt, not at all crenulate; intervals three times as wide as the grooves, with fine and rather close-set but loosely confused punctuation. Length (σ^7) 4.2 mm.; width 1.72 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.

inflaticollis n. sp.

Form oblong, more parallel, convex, black, the elytra feebly picescent, the legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, moderately shining, the elytra subalutaceous, the fine sparse squamules distinct, alternately confused and in nearly single line on the elytra; beak in the male thick, strongly sculptured, straight in basal, arcuate in apical, half, as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and rather strongly arcuate, very abruptly, subtransversely rounded anteriorly to the long tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures not very coarse but strong, very close-set, less so basally, larger and more impressed laterally, the median smooth line distinct; entire surface notably convex as in the preceding; scutellum quadrate, impressed along the middle; elytra equal in width to the prothorax and more than twice as long, fully three-fourths longer than wide, the humeral callus only moderate but evident; sides feebly converging and broadly arcuate, gradually more arcuate behind to the obtusely but not very broadly rounded apex; grooves deep, sharply defined, not at all crenulate; intervals alternating, two to three times as wide as the grooves; punctures numerous, strong, confused on the third and fifth, densely so basally, in uneven single line on most of the others; male with the abdomen impressed medially toward base, the anterior coxæ separated by a third their width. Length (σ^7) 4.3 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Pennsylvania.....

rotundicollis n. sp.

- 7—Body elongate and rather narrow, subcylindrically convex, black throughout, the sparse, minute and setiform squamules everywhere very indistinct; beak nearly similar in the sexes, deeply sculptured and rather thick, barely as long as the head and prothorax (σ^7), a little longer (φ), almost straight, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle in both sexes; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and feebly subsinuate, rounding rapidly in apical third to the broad tubulate apex, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures very moderate and shallow, rather close-set, sparser basally, the smooth line subobsolete anteriorly; scutellum quadrate, not canaliculate; elytra twice as long as wide, evi-

dently wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeral swellings feeble but evident, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, gradually rounding behind; striæ narrow; intervals four or five times as wide as the grooves, with fine and sparse, very feeble and loosely confused punctuation and approximately single series of minute and indistinct squamules; male with the abdomen impressed medio-basally; anterior coxæ separated by slightly less than half their widths. Length (σ^7 ♀) 4.3-4.5 mm.: width 1.5-1.7 mm. Indiana. Four specimens.....*tentus* n. sp.

Body relatively less elongate and slightly stouter, parallel, convex, slightly shining, black, the legs partially picescent, the sparse fine squamules forming a single line on the stria intervals; beak in the male nearly as in the preceding but somewhat shorter, deeply sculptured, thick and nearly straight, the antennæ more apical, inserted at three-fifths; prothorax shorter, about a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate, gradually more rounding before the middle to the tabulate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures small, unevenly somewhat dense to sparse; median smooth line uneven, sometimes entire; scutellum flat, quadrate, more truncate behind and less emarginate than in *tentus*; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded; grooves as in *tentus*; intervals more equal, four times as wide as the striæ, finely, very feebly and sparsely, unilineately punctulate; anterior coxæ separated by a third their width. Length (σ^7) 4.0-4.2 mm.: width 1.5-1.6 mm. California (locality unrecorded). Two specimens.

californicus n. sp.

The species described above under the name *rotundicollis* seems to make the closest approach to *calvus* Lec., but, from the description which I drew from the original type, the size in the former is very much smaller, the prothorax more rounded at the sides and the elytra not wider than the prothorax and relatively very much longer.

The last two species of the table are of a peculiar type, strongly recalling the European *Limnobaris T-album*, but the sides of the body beneath completely lack the dense scales characterizing *Limnobaris*; the beak is longer, still thicker and straighter, the antennal club much narrower and the ventral pygidium of the male more exposed at tip.

Trichodirabius n. gen.

This genus is allied to the preceding in some general characters, but differs radically in others; the prothorax, for example, is not so

abruptly or strongly tubulate at apex, often in fact without distinct trace of constriction, and the body is conspicuously clothed with slender white scales, almost uniformly distributed above, but more rounded and becoming denser toward the sides beneath. The antennæ are almost similar, but the club is smaller and not so attenuate. The beak is strongly sculptured and rather thick in the male, much longer, nearly smooth and cylindric in the female. The type of *Trichodirabius* is *Centrinus canus* Lec., from Florida, and the Texan *Centrinus longulus* Lec., of which I now have a male and female from Brownsville, also belongs here. The following is a hitherto undescribed species:

**Trichodirabius indutus* n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, deep black throughout, alutaceous, clothed closely above with linear white scales, confusedly and closely arranged on all the strial intervals, slightly separated beneath, but narrowly dense along the sides of the body; beak in the female long, cylindric, smooth, black and evenly, moderately arcuate, abruptly squamose at base and slightly longer than the head and prothorax; the antennæ slightly behind the middle and black; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides feebly converging, broadly and subevenly arcuate to a slight apical sinus, defining the feebly subtubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures moderately strong, close to well separated, the smooth median line distinct and entire; scutellum flat, quadrate and nude; elytra fully four-fifths longer than wide, with parallel and arcuate sides, gradually obtusely rounding behind, at the middle slightly wider than the prothorax, evidently more than twice as long; striæ moderate, distinct by reason of abrupt partings of the vestiture; intervals alternating somewhat, two to three times as wide as the striæ, finely, unevenly and loosely punctulate. Length (♀) 3.9–5.0 mm.; width 1.4–1.8 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz).—Wickham. Four specimens.

The antennal club is relatively very small, oval, the first two funicular joints elongate, the anterior coxæ separated by nearly their own width, the third and fourth abdominal segments glabrous in anterior half, somewhat as in *Trichobaris*, and the femora are as conspicuously albido-squamulose as the median parts of the under surface. This species is allied to *longulus* Lec., but is more elongate and has denser punctuation and vestiture; my four specimens are females.

Barilepis n. gen.

The body in this genus is abbreviated, oblong-suboval, densely clothed with large scales above and beneath, the beak rather short,

arcuate, the antennæ also somewhat short, with relatively large, stout and ovate 4-jointed club, which is as long as the preceding six joints of the funicle; the first funicular joint is nearly as long as the next four; the anterior coxæ are separated by more than their own width, with flat prosternum, unarmed in the male; the scutellum is quadrate or narrower and nude. There are three species at hand, of which *Centrinus griseus* Lec., may be regarded as the type; they can be described as follows from the female:

Prothorax larger, only a fourth wider than long. Body stout, oval, convex, piceous, with rufous legs; scales above almost white, dense on the prothorax, especially toward the sides, generally in single line on the stria intervals, irregularly doubled on the second and third and toward base of the fifth, close-set beneath; beak fully as long as the head and prothorax, cylindric, strongly arcuate and feebly sculptured, with the antennæ rather behind the middle; prothorax somewhat coarsely, deeply and densely punctate, with narrow and incomplete median smooth line, the sides parallel, slightly arcuate, rounding before the middle to the feebly constricted apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; basal lobe a third the total width; elytra subparabolic, a fourth longer than wide, obtuse at apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and only four-sevenths longer, the grooves rather coarse. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Texas (Galveston).....*grisea* Lec.

Prothorax shorter and more transverse.....2

2—Elytra evenly parabolic, not very obtuse, being somewhat strongly rounded behind; body oblong-oval, convex, piceous, the elytra and legs more rufous; scales above yellowish, large and broadly dense toward the pronotal sides and in a broad medial area, elsewhere smaller and less conspicuous; on the elytra they are dense and confused on the second, third and thence on the alternate intervals to the sides, irregularly uniseriate on the others; they are close and conspicuous beneath, fine and indistinct on the pro- and mesopleura; beak (♂) arcuate, rather thick, more punctate and not longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) longer, less stout and smooth except basally; antennæ at three-fifths (♂) or a little beyond the middle (♀); prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the parallel sides distinctly and subevenly arcuate, more oblique anteriorly to the unconstricted apex, which is half as wide as the base, the basal lobe as in *grisea*; elytra a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the grooves rather coarse; male with the abdomen feebly impressed medially near the base. Length (♂ ♀) 3.0-3.2 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Arizona (locality unrecorded).

Two examples.....*apacheana* n. sp.

Elytra with the sides only feebly oblique and slightly arcuate to the very broadly rounded and obtuse apex; outline oblong, rather stout; color piceous-black, the legs obscure rufous; scales above large, pale yellowish and dense, slightly less so just within the lateral

dense pronotal areas, dense on the strial intervals, narrowly on the outer intervals as well as the first and fourth; beneath they are distinct but widely separated, dense on anterior two-thirds of the met-episterna, evident on most of the pro- and mesopleura; beak strongly, evenly arcuate, moderately slender, black, feebly punctulate and not longer than the prothorax, the antennæ barely beyond the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, subinflated before the middle, the sides parallel and moderately arcuate, oblique anteriorly to the unstricted apex, which is slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and dense, the smooth line narrow and incomplete; elytra but little more than a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the grooves not so coarse as in the two preceding. Length (♀) 3.3 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Virginia (Fort Monroe).

virginica n. sp.

These species adhere closely to a common type but I believe them to be distinct as described. Individually, they seem to be rare.

Sibariops n. gen.

The species of this genus, the type of which is *Centrinus confinis* Lec., are very numerous, but only a few of them have been described. The general structure is not very unlike *Dirabius*, but the body is smaller, frequently minute, the outline sometimes more abbreviated and the surface more or less convex. On segregating the species, a marked peculiarity of habitus is seen to pervade the genus, and it differs from any of the preceding members of the *Limnobaris* series in having a slender, subporrect spine before each anterior coxa and a deep prosternal pit between the spines; these however often become obsolete, in which case the deep rounded pit also disappears. The second funicular joint is elongate, though much smaller than the first, and the club is more or less narrowly oval, with large pubescent basal joint.

In drawing up the following table the specific descriptions can be curtailed by not repeating characters that are virtually uniform throughout. The vestiture is always sparse, consisting of fine and more or less inconspicuous squamules, usually uniseriate on the strial intervals, and but seldom much more conspicuous and never squamiform on the under surface; the color of the body and legs may be known to be black, except where the coloration is specially stated:

Pronotal punctures never very coarse but deep and notably close-set,
sometimes dense.....2

- Pronotal punctures more or less sparse or at least well separated. . . . 10
- 2—Legs black as usual. 3
- Legs piceo-rufous. 9
- 3—Interstitial punctures confused on some or all of the intervals. . . . 4
- Interstitial punctures in even or uneven, at least approximately, single series almost throughout. 6
- 4—Elytral punctures moderately strong and dense throughout. Form rather broad but oblong-oval; beak shorter than the prothorax in both sexes, feebly arcuate, more slender and smoother in the female as usual; antennæ inserted near three-fifths (σ^7), or just behind the middle (φ); prothorax but slightly shorter than wide, the parallel and feebly arcuate sides oblique in less than apical third, the apex feebly constricted and fully half as wide as the base; punctures deep and very close, the smooth median line distinct, entire; elytra a little wider than the prothorax and very nearly twice as long, obtusely rounded at apex; grooves moderately coarse, closely punctate, not crenate; intervals from less to more than twice as wide as the grooves; prosternal spines of the male long, slender and porrect. Length (σ^7 φ) 3.0–3.4 mm.; width 1.2–1.4 mm. Indiana, Mississippi (Vicksburg) and Nebraska. Nine specimens. . . *confusa* Boh.
- Elytral punctures coarser, similarly dense. Form more broadly oblong-oval and larger in size, black throughout, sublutaceous, the fine gray squamules rather sparse but everywhere evident, confused throughout on the elytra; beak in the female very nearly as long as the prothorax, very smooth and slender, feebly tapering, rather strongly arcuate, the antennæ slightly behind the middle; prothorax larger than in *confusa*, very slightly wider than long, the subparallel and feebly arcuate sides more rapidly and more transversely rounded just behind the tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; sculpture similar, except that the punctures are a little coarser; elytra longer and with more converging arcuate sides, three-fifths longer than wide, the apex similarly not very obtuse and with somewhat individually distinct tips, distinctly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long; striæ similar; interstitial sculpture dense and much coarser and deeper. Length (φ) 3.65 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Kansas (locality unrecorded).
- kansana* n. sp.
- Elytral punctures more loosely confused, having a tendency to form single series on some of the intervals. 5
- 5—Interstitial punctures nearly as strong as in *confusa*, the beak in the female unusually arcuate. Body more ventricose, with relatively wider elytra; beak in the female slightly longer than the prothorax, slender, smooth and strongly arcuate, slightly tumid and more punctulate at base, the antennæ barely behind the middle; prothorax shorter, a fifth wider than long, the parallel sides more arcuate, more gradually oblique anteriorly, the feebly tubulate apex rather more than half as wide as the base; elytra shorter, fully a fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, obtusely subparabolic, with moderate humeral callus; grooves moderately coarse, not very deep; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, the

punctures a little smaller and sparser than in *confusa*, those of the third and fifth tending to form single lines, except basally. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).

latipennis n. sp.

Interstitial punctures nearly as in *confusa* and almost equally dense but confused only on the second, third and fifth intervals, forming even single close-set series on all the others. Body oblong-oval, moderately convex, dull above throughout and with small but evident squamulæ, more shining and with whiter and more evident though fine sparse squamules beneath; beak in the male rather thick, slightly tapering, strongly but finely sculptured, arcuate, straighter basally and nearly as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides gradually converging, broadly and evenly arcuate, parallel behind about the middle, the apex only feebly constricted and rather more than half as wide as the base; sculpture as in *confusa*; elytra notably short, a third longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and nearly four-fifths longer, the sides parallel, rounding in apical half, the humeral callus moderate; grooves rather coarse; intervals from less to more than twice as wide as the grooves; male abdomen distinctly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines extending to the thoracic apex. Length (♂) 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).....*obesella* n. sp.

Interstitial punctures notably fine, well separated.....6

6—Form oblong-oval, moderately shining; beak in the female as in *latipennis*, but not quite so arcuate and a little shorter, though somewhat longer than the prothorax, the antennæ similar; prothorax still shorter, fully a third wider than long, the sides more evenly arcuate from base to the rather strongly tubulate apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; sculpture nearly similar, the smooth median line entire; elytra narrower, obtusely subparabolic, with feeble humeral prominences, slightly wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long; grooves less coarse; intervals somewhat more than twice as wide as the grooves; punctures fine, confused throughout basally but tending to form finer single series posteriorly. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Florida (Enterprise).....*tubifera* n. sp.

Form more elongate, somewhat more shining; beak in the male rather thick, feebly arcuate, dull, distinctly sculptured and not quite as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax narrower and longer, about as long as wide, the sides very evenly and moderately arcuate in anterior, becoming less so and parallel in basal, half, the moderately constricted apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures nearly similar, the smooth line barely attaining the apex; elytra fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides parallel and nearly straight behind the feeble humeral prominences, rounding in about apical half to the obtuse apex, with traces of feeble subapical *Centrinogyna*-like sinuation; striæ and punctures nearly as in the preceding; abdomen of the male with a deep rounded impression medially at base, the

porrect prosternal spines slender, shorter than in *confusa*. Length (♂) 3.3 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Illinois (southern)... *illiniensis* n. sp.

6—Prothorax nearly as long as wide.....7

Prothorax much more abbreviated, distinctly shorter than wide.....8

7—Body small, elongate-oval, convex, feebly shining; beak notably short in both sexes, dull and sculptured, nearly straight, but arcuate apically (♂), or very slender, slightly and evenly arcuate and nearly smooth (♀), the antennæ at four-sevenths (♂) or slightly behind the middle (♀); prothorax with the sides feebly converging, gradually a little more arcuate apically, the feebly constricted apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately close-set and distinct, the median smooth line not quite attaining the apex; basal lobe short and broadly rounded; scutellum small, nude as usual; elytra parabolic, a little wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; grooves moderate but deep, not crenulate, the intervals twice as wide as the grooves to somewhat less; prosternum of the male with a narrow anterior fossa, devoid of any trace of spines, the abdomen with rounded basal impression. Length (♂ ♀) 2.2–2.4 mm.; width 0.9–1.1 mm. Florida (Enterprise). Five specimens..... *fraterculus* Csy.

Body larger and stouter, more oblong-oval and less convex, subalutaceous; beak in both sexes nearly as in the preceding; prothorax larger and broader, not quite so nearly as long as wide, the sides similar, the more distinctly tubulate apex slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures and smooth median line similar; elytra much broader, more ovulate, with similarly very feeble humeral prominences, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; grooves, intervals and sculpture nearly similar, the slender setiform squamules more numerous; prosternum of the male with a very deep circular pit and two slender and well developed porrect spines, the abdomen more acutely and narrowly impressed at the middle of the rather strongly punctured first segment. Length (♂ ♀) 2.6–2.8 mm.; width 1.15–1.25 mm. Florida, Alabama and New Jersey (Newark). Seven specimens..... *diffidens* n. sp.

Body more narrowly oval and rather more convex, feebly shining; beak in the male short, not as long as the prothorax, moderately thick, more shining and less closely punctate than usual in that sex, similar in form to that of the preceding and with similar small dorsal tumidity adjoining the feeble transverse impression of the head; prothorax as long as wide, longer and narrower than in *diffidens*, the sides gently rounding, becoming straighter and subparallel behind the middle, the subtubulate apex narrower, not more than half as wide as the base; punctures somewhat more separated, the smooth median line biabbreviated; elytra narrower and with the similarly feebly oblique sides less arcuate, distinctly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the subuniseriate to confused punctures closer and evidently stronger; intervals twice as wide as the grooves to distinctly less; male with prosternal porrect spines and deep perforate fovea, the deep medio-basal impression of the abdomen

much longer, extending almost through the second segment. Length (♂) 2.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. New York (locality unrecorded). One example.....*fultonica* n. sp.

- 8—Form narrowly oblong-oval, not very convex, rather dull in lustre; beak in the female very slender, evenly arcuate, as long as the prothorax, smooth, squamulose at each side above basally, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel in basal half, rounding gently thence to the subtubulate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures small but close-set, the narrow smooth line not attaining the apex; elytra narrowly subparabolic, almost one-half longer than wide, rather obtusely rounded at apex, only slightly wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long; grooves moderate, deep; intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single regular series of distinct punctures. Length (♀) 2.25 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). One example.....*ægra* n. sp.

Form broader, oblong-suboval, with wider and relatively shorter elytra, slightly more shining; beak (♂) sparsely punctate and shining, of the usual form and much shorter than the prothorax, or (♀) equal to the latter, slender, smooth and more arcuate; antennæ well beyond or slightly behind the middle respectively; prothorax a fourth to fifth wider than long, the sides as in the preceding, the subtubulate apex about three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures stronger and less close-set than in the preceding, the smooth line not attaining the apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide, the sides less oblique and more arcuate with the apex obtusely rounded, distinctly wider than the prothorax but not quite twice as long, the sculpture similar, except that the punctures of the interstitial series are finer and less close-set; abdomen of the male strongly impressed medially through the first segment, the prosternum not deeply fossate and with two very short and slender, porrect spines. Length (♂ ♀) 2.3–2.45 mm.; width 0.95–1.0 mm. North Carolina (Asheville and Black Mts.).....*ashevillensis* n. sp.

- 9—Body oblong-oval, moderately stout, feebly shining, piceous-black; beak in the female very slender, moderately arcuate and in great part smooth, unusually short, not as long as the prothorax, feebly swollen above at base and more punctulate; antennæ barely behind the middle; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming parallel behind the middle, the short tubulate apex slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, close-set, the smooth line not quite entire; elytra obtusely parabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long; striae moderate, the intervals two or three times as wide as the grooves, minutely, loosely and more or less confusedly punctulate, the punctures occasionally forming partial single series. Length (♀) 2.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Colorado.....*curtulirostris* n. sp.

Body much larger and stouter, oblong-suboval, alutaceous, black; beak in the male three-fourths as long as the prothorax, sparsely punctate, straight, bent at the point of antennal insertion near four-sevenths; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel, broadly arcuate,

more rapidly rounding near the apex, which is tubulate and half as wide as the base; punctures moderately small, separated medially by nearly twice their widths, gradually dense and longitudinally subrugulose laterally; smooth line distinct; elytra evenly parabolic, a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax but only three-fourths longer; grooves deep, shining; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with fine and well spaced punctures, loosely confused more or less on all the intervals; male abdomen distinctly impressed medio-basally, the prosternum with a very deep but unusually small perforation and two porrect spines, extending beyond the apex. Length (σ^7) 3.35 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Florida.

surrufipes n. sp.

10—Body oval or subventricose, smooth, the pronotal punctures small and rather inconspicuous..... 11

Body narrow, parallel, the pronotum with rather coarse and conspicuous punctuation, the vestiture of slender squamules more or less distinct; size always very small; beak strongly sculptured in both sexes... 32

11—Vestiture of slender sparse squamules distinct on the elytra.... 12

Vestiture very fine, sparse and inconspicuous, sometimes distinct on the elytra at base..... 15

12—Body shorter, smaller in size and subventricose..... 13

Body larger, elongate-oval in outline; beak more elongate..... 14

13—Body short and stout, rather shining and convex, deep black throughout; beak in the male of the usual form, moderately thick and sculptured, not as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax a fourth wider than long, with the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming parallel and less arcuate basally, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures shallow, well separated, becoming fine near the entire smooth line, the squamules feebly evident laterally; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, broad, the sides feebly oblique and distinctly arcuate, with the apex broadly obtuse, a fifth wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeral prominences moderate but distinct; grooves narrow, deep and with small distinct punctures, the intervals between two and three times as wide as the grooves, finely, rather sparsely and confusedly punctate throughout and with the slender squamules whitish, rather close-set and conspicuous, in single lines except on the second and third; squamules beneath very small, slender and sparse but whitish and evident; prosternum of the male with a large and very deeply perforate oval fossa and two well developed porrect spines, extending beyond the head; abdominal impression very faint. Length (σ^7) 3.0 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Texas (Brownsville).....

mundula n. sp.

Body more elongate and with relatively still smaller prothorax, the elytral squamules not quite so distinct though evident, becoming rather conspicuous at base, indistinct on the pronotum, notably evident throughout beneath though sparse; color black, the lustre somewhat shining; beak in the female very slender, smooth, feebly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, with a few punctures and fine squamules at each side of the base above, the antennæ

slightly behind the middle; prothorax small, a fifth wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate, becoming gradually parallel basally, the distinctly tubulate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, shallow, distinctly separated, with a smooth discal spot at each side, the impunctate median line not attaining the apex; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, a third wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeral callus distinct; sides parallel and nearly straight, rapidly rounding in about apical half, the apex strongly rounded; grooves deep; intervals more than twice as wide as the grooves, with fine and well separated, uniserial subtransverse punctures and single lines of squamules, more confused on the second. Length (♀) 3.35 mm.; width 1.3 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller.....caudex n. sp.

- 14—Form elongate-oval, convex, black throughout and subalutaceous; beak in the female long, rather slender and feebly, evenly arcuate, moderately punctate and finely subsulcate, longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ about at the middle; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming straighter and parallel basally, the subtubulate apex fully half as wide as the base, the punctures fine and sparse, rather coarse and rugulose at the sides, where the very inconspicuous squamules become more distinct; median smooth line entire; elytra one-half longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeral prominences feeble; sides only feebly oblique and subevenly, distinctly arcuate to the broadly rounded and obtuse apex; grooves deep and conspicuous; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures moderately small, strong and distinct, well spaced in single or narrowly confused lines, the setæ small and gray, not close-set but very evident, in single, sometimes irregular lines, more confused on the third; squamules beneath small, sparse and very inconspicuous. Length (♀) 3.75 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Florida (Enterprise).....incolumis n. sp.

Form nearly similar but larger and relatively stouter, black, similarly alutaceous, the vestiture similar, except that the setæ of the elytra are more confused on most of the intervals, smaller and less distinct, except at base throughout the width, where the whitish hair-like squamules become close and rather conspicuous; beak in the female long, slender, smoother than in the preceding, still somewhat longer and almost perfectly straight, much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at the middle, slender, with still longer and very slender club; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the subevenly arcuate sides becoming parallel at base, the feebly constricted apex half as wide as the base; punctures well separated, very fine medially, stronger and dense laterally, the smooth line abbreviated anteriorly; basal lobe similarly small and feeble; scutellum narrow, nude, emarginate at tip; elytra obtusely ovoidal, slightly wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long; grooves deep and conspicuous; intervals twice as wide as the grooves to slightly more, sparsely.

finely and in general confusedly punctate. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). One specimen.

definita n. sp.

15—Form narrowly and subevenly oval, notably elongate and almost cylindric.....16

Form stouter and, even when small and less stout, evidently subventricose.....18

16—Size larger, alutaceous, the elytra slightly more shining. Convex, deep black; beak in the female feebly arcuate, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, nearly smooth, punctulate closely toward base; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate, rounding apically, the subtubulate apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small, shallow and widely separated, closer and stronger laterally; elytra one-half longer than wide, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly obtusely, ogivally rounded behind, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long; grooves deep; intervals between two and three times as wide as the striæ, with single series of small and moderately separated punctures. Length (♀) 3.4 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Nebraska.....**seminitida** Csy.

Size smaller, the entire surface polished and deep black.....17

17—Body narrow, parallel, convex, subglabrous; beak in the male rather thick, feebly, subevenly arcuate, rather shining, not densely though distinctly sculptured, about as long as the prothorax, the antennæ barely beyond the middle; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides broadly, moderately arcuate, becoming gradually parallel in almost basal half, the subtubulate apex broad, two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures small, sparse; smooth median line obliterated from slightly before the middle; elytra parallel, three-fifths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the sides nearly straight, subcircularly rounded in about apical third; striæ deep but not coarse; intervals more than three times as wide as the grooves, with single series of small and widely spaced punctures; male abdomen feebly impressed medially at base, the prosternum not perforate and with very short, broadly angulate elevations in place of spines. Length (♂) 2.85 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Florida (Enterprise).....**mediocris** n. sp.

Body smaller, parallel, moderately convex, subglabrous, the legs piceous; beak in the male rather thick, very short, feebly, subevenly arcuate, slightly shining though evidently sculptured, not as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths, piceo-rufous; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, rather wider at the middle than at base, the sides parallel and feebly, subevenly arcuate, the somewhat abruptly tubulate apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, very minute anteriorly; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, with small but evident humeral callus; sides parallel and nearly straight, gradually rounding behind the middle; grooves fine; intervals four times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of very minute, remotely separated punctures; male abdomen

- impressed medially at base, the prosternum unarmed, feebly impressed along the middle. Length (σ^7) 2.1 mm.; width 0.8 mm. District of Columbia.....*lucidula* n. sp.
- 18—Size moderate to rather large, the prosternum with well defined ante-coxal spines in the male.....19
- Size very small, the spiniform processes wanting or very feebly developed.....28
- 19—Body not very evidently ventricose, the elytra but little wider than the prothorax.....20
- Body very evidently subventricose, the elytra decidedly wider than the prothorax.....24
- 20—Prothorax subinflated, widest just behind the middle, the sides subparallel and broadly, subevenly arcuate. Body very stout; convex, deep black, rather shining; beak in the female much longer than the head and prothorax, nearly straight, evenly and but just visibly arcuate, nearly smooth; prothorax fully a fifth wider than long, the apex evidently constricted and slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse; smooth line lost anteriorly; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, with feeble humeral callus; sides parallel, gradually and obtusely, ogivally rounded in apical half; grooves deep; intervals alternating in width, from more than two to more than three times as wide as the grooves, with small but distinct, sparse punctures, alternately in single line and confused. Length (\varnothing) 3.6 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Texas (Columbus).
ebena Csy.
- Prothorax not inflated, widest at or near the base.....21
- 21—Prothorax with the sides converging from the base.....22
- Prothorax with the sides parallel and feebly, subevenly arcuate, gradually a little more so toward the briefly subtubulate apex; integuments throughout rather shining.....23
- 22—Prothorax but little shorter than wide, the converging sides becoming gradually and but slightly more arcuate anteriorly, the tubulate apex fully half as wide as the base, black throughout; beak evenly and very feebly arcuate in both sexes, thick (σ^7), strongly sculptured and rather sulcate, as long as the head and prothorax, or (\varnothing), very thin, smoother and distinctly longer; antennæ very slightly behind the middle (\varnothing) or at four-sevenths (σ^7); prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides moderately and subevenly arcuate, slightly converging throughout; punctures distinct, well separated, gradually minute toward the imperfect median smooth line; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, parallel, obtusely and ogivally rounded in about apical half; grooves deep, very feebly subcrenulate basally; intervals only just visibly alternating, flat, with punctures as in the preceding but very much more minute; male abdomen feebly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines extending rather beyond the apex. Length (σ^7 \varnothing) 3.5–3.75 mm.; width 1.33–1.4 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). Three specimens.....*corvina* n. sp.
- Prothorax much shorter than wide, the feebly converging sides evenly

and very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and becoming more transverse in apical fourth to the short but strongly tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; color black, the surface less convex than in *corvina*, moderately shining; beak in the female slender, much shorter than in *corvina*, barely as long as the prothorax, only just visibly arcuate and nearly smooth, the antennæ submedial; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the punctures distinct, rather well separated, the smooth line not entire; elytra relatively long, more than one-half longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and nearly two and one-half times as long; striæ deep, feebly subcrenulate; intervals subequal, about three times as wide as the grooves, the punctures sparse, minute and subuniseriate. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Missouri.

longipennis n. sp.

- 23—Form oblong-oval, rather convex, black throughout, the sparse setuliform squamæ of the upper surface rather more evident than usual in this section; beak in the female slender, smooth, almost straight and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides gradually a little more rounding in apical third to the feebly constricted apex, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures small but somewhat strong and well separated, the broad smooth line lost anteriorly; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the sides just visibly converging and very slightly arcuate, obtusely parabolic in apical third; grooves deep, not at all crenulate and half to a third as wide as the intervals, which are finely, loosely and unevenly uniseriately punctate. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded). One example. *rivularis* n. sp.

Form elongate-suboval, smaller and narrower than the preceding, convex, rather strongly shining, deep black; beak in the female a little longer, perceptibly but feebly, evenly arcuate, feebly and sparsely sculptured and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides arcuate, a little more so in apical fourth to the very broad, feebly constricted apex, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures fine, well separated, the smooth line narrower, not entire; elytra with nearly obsolete squamulæ, three-sevenths longer than wide, slightly though evidently wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the sides parallel, rounding in apical half, less obtuse at tip than in the preceding; striæ finer but deep, not crenulate; intervals fully four times as wide as the grooves, minutely and loosely, not very evenly uniseriately punctate. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Texas (Austin). One specimen, taken by the writer. *austiniana* n. sp.

Form nearly as in *rivularis* but with the thoracic sides a little less parallel, being just visibly converging, also more rapidly rounding apically to the tubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; beak in the female nearly as in *rivularis*, but a trifle less slender, in the male moderately thick, more sculptured, short, not longer than

- the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, where the beak is gradually and feebly bent; prothorax nearly as in *rivularis* but somewhat more finely punctate; elytra two-fifths longer and perceptibly wider than the prothorax and twice as long (♂), or more (♀), the sides parallel, obtusely rounded in nearly apical half; striæ and intervals almost as in *rivularis* in form and sculpture, but with the latter slightly convex; male with the abdominal basal impression very faint, the prosternum perforately fossate, with two very moderate spines, extending but little more than half way to the apex. Length (1♂, 4♀) 2.8-3.1 mm.; width 1.15-1.25 mm. Louisiana (Covington).....*difficilis* n. sp.
- 24—Male with two short prosternal spines.....25
- Male with the prosternal spines long and porrect; body much stouter in form.....26
- Male without trace of prosternal spines and only feebly impressed...27
- 25—Prothorax much shorter than wide; beak unusually short in both sexes; body narrow, convex, deep black and somewhat shining; beak (♂) rather thick, evenly, feebly arcuate, dull and densely sculptured, not as long as the prothorax, or (♀), more slender, feebly arcuate, rather strongly sculptured and about as long as the prothorax; antennæ at four-sevenths (♂) or barely beyond the middle (♀); prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the subparallel and feebly arcuate sides more rounding anteriorly, the tubulate apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures small and rather sparse, the smooth line not entire; elytra a little more than one-half longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; grooves narrow; intervals between three and four times as wide as the grooves, with very fine and remote punctures in single series; male abdomen distinctly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal pit very deep, the spines semi-erect. Length (♂ ♀) 2.7-2.85 mm.; width 1.15-1.2 mm. Indiana and Kansas.....*puteifera* Csy.
- Prothorax subcylindric, narrow and as long as wide; beak less abbreviated; body rather strongly shining, deep black; beak in the male rather shining, though somewhat closely sculptured, thick, evenly but barely visibly arcuate and fully as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax with the parallel sides feebly arcuate, slightly more so apically, the tubulate apex broad, two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures small but rather deep and distinct, well separated, the smooth line as in the preceding; surface more shining; elytra shorter, only a third longer than wide, two-sevenths wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the parallel and nearly straight sides rounding behind the middle, the humeral callus feeble; striæ moderate, deep; intervals almost three times as wide as the grooves, with irregularly single series of fine and very feeble, rather well separated punctures; male with the abdomen distinctly impressed medially through the first two segments; prosternum nearly as in the preceding. Length (♂) 2.65 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Illinois (locality unrecorded).
- sectator* n. sp.

- 26—Body rather stout, oblong-suboval, convex, deep black, somewhat shining, a little more so in the male; beak in that sex just visibly arcuate, strongly sculptured, moderately thick and about as long as the prothorax, or (♀), very slender, similarly very feebly, evenly arcuate, almost smooth and not quite as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ at the middle (♀), or at four-sevenths (♂); prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the sides very feebly converging (♀) or parallel (♂), feebly, subevenly arcuate, gradually more so anteriorly, the feebly constricted apex half as wide as the base, somewhat less in the female; elytra only two-fifths longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and a little more than twice as long, parallel, obtusely rounded in apical half; striæ moderately coarse; intervals between two and three times as wide as the grooves, with fine and loose punctuation, generally in single series but confused on the second, third and fifth, less so in the male, the intervals subequal in width throughout; male abdomen feebly impressed medially at base, the prosternum with a deep perforation, the spines extending far beyond the thoracic apex. Length (♂ ♀) 3.2–3.5 mm.; width 1.25–1.6 mm. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

convexula n. sp.

- 27—Form narrower than in *convexula*, elongate-oval, convex, feebly, the elytra more strongly, shining, deep black throughout; beak (♂) only moderately stout and sculptured, straight, bent slightly at the antennal insertion at three-fifths, as long as the prothorax, or (♀), very slender, nearly smooth, evenly and very moderately arcuate and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the subparallel sides broadly arcuate, the subtubulate apex a little more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, well separated, the smooth line as in the preceding species; elytra almost one-half longer than wide, a fourth to fifth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, subparallel, rounding in apical half; grooves moderate; intervals from two to three times as wide as the grooves, with single or confused series of small but evident, well separated punctures; male abdomen broadly impressed at the middle of the first segment; prosternum feebly impressed. Length (♂ ♀) 2.65–3.1 mm.; width 1.0–1.28 mm. District of Columbia.

concurrans Csy.

- 28—Body comparatively stout.....29
Body notably slender.....31

- 29—Prothorax large, only very slightly narrower than the elytra. Body oblong-suboval, convex, shining, deep black throughout; beak in the male rather thick, somewhat closely sculptured, just visibly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming nearly straight and parallel in about basal half; punctures rather strong, moderately well separated, with a smooth discal spot at each side and a nearly entire smooth median line; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax, oblong, subparallel, obtusely though

- gradually rounded behind; striæ deep but not very coarse; intervals between two and three times as wide as the striæ, each with a single line of very distinct, not very small though shallow, moderately separated punctures; prosternum impressed along the median line. Length (σ^7) 2.65 mm.; width 1.0 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee. *erebea* n. sp.
- Prothorax relatively smaller, much narrower than the elytra. 30
- 30—Form oblong, moderately convex, deep black; beak (σ^7) stout, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and as long as the prothorax, or (φ), more slender, feebly arcuate, nearly but not quite smooth and fully as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ at four-sevenths (σ^7) or at the middle (φ); prothorax a sixth (σ^7) or a fifth (φ) wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly, subequally arcuate, the very short subtubulate apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine, sparse, the smooth line not entire; surface alutaceous; elytra shining, a third to two-fifths longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, rounding rapidly in about apical third; striæ moderate, the intervals about three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of minute but evident, remotely spaced punctures. Length (σ^7 φ) 2.4–2.6 mm.; width 0.85–1.1 mm. Southern Illinois and Missouri (St. Louis). Five examples. *amnicola* n. sp.
- Form oblong, more shining throughout, deep black; beak (φ) only moderately slender and distinctly sculptured, feebly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax small, between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides parallel, rounding beyond the middle to the tubulate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, the smooth line distinct; elytra more elongate, fully one-half longer than wide, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and two-thirds times as long; sides parallel and straight, obtusely rounded in about apical half; grooves fine but deep; intervals four times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of extremely minute and feeble, well separated punctures, invisible except under careful observation. Length (φ) 2.5 mm.; width 0.9 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee. *nanella* n. sp.
- 31—Body elongate-suboval, rather convex, somewhat shining, deep black; beak in the male short, not quite as long as the prothorax, moderately thick, not very densely sculptured and just visibly arcuate, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and feebly, evenly arcuate from base to the tubulate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and rather sparse; elytra oblong, two-fifths longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, parallel, gradually rounded behind the middle; striæ moderate, deep; intervals rather more than three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of minute but evident, remotely spaced punctures; male abdomen moderately impressed at the

middle of the first segment. Length (♂) 2.35 mm.; width 0.8 mm.
New York.....*confinis* Lec.

Body nearly similar to that of *confinis* but with the beak in the male not so short, being as long as the prothorax, with the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax nearly similar, but with the sides less converging and more strongly, subevenly arcuate to the apex, which is more briefly and less sharply tubulate; elytra longer, one-half longer than wide, only a fifth wider than the prothorax and more than two and one-half times as long, more gradually and narrowly rounding behind; striæ almost similar but relatively coarser at base; interstitial series composed of very minute, distant and feeble punctures, even less distinct than in *confinis*. Length (♂) 2.35 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Iowa.....*civica* n. sp.

Body more narrowly elongate-oval, deep black and shining throughout; beak in the male feebly, evenly arcuate but more so than in *confinis*, equal in length to the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the sculpture strong but loose; prothorax smaller, a sixth wider than long, the sides less converging, parallel basally, evenly and rather strongly arcuate throughout, the apex only very feebly and briefly constricted and almost two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures much deeper, coarser and separated by scarcely more than their own diameters, the smooth line indistinct; elytra narrower and longer, three-fifths longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and three-fourths times as long; sides just visibly converging, evenly and moderately arcuate throughout to the rather rapidly rounding apex; striæ moderate; intervals fully three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of extremely minute though observable, widely spaced punctures. Length (♂) 2.25 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Virginia (locality unrecorded).

micans n. sp.

32—Elytral striæ remotely, moderately punctate and crenulate. Body oblong, moderately convex, alutaceous and deep black throughout; squamules above white, rather sparse but broader than usual and very distinct, forming a single line on each stria interval; beneath closer and more conspicuous than usual and rather dense on the met-episterna; beak in the female roughly sculptured, slender, feebly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial, short, the club longer and thicker than in preceding types, as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel, gently rounding in about apical half, the apex tubulate and three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures sparse, distinct, the smooth median line not well defined; elytra oblong, with subparallel arcuate sides and obtuse apex, just visibly wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long; striæ not coarse; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, with single series of fine and well spaced punctures; prosternum with two small foveæ arranged transversely at apex. Length (♀) 2.2 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Texas (Columbus).....*benigna* n. sp.

Elytral striæ with the punctures widely separated, not crenulating the interstices.....33

- 33—Form stout, oblong, convex, deep black and subalutaceous; squamules above white, distinct but sparse and finer and less conspicuous than in the preceding, forming single interstitial lines, short and sparse on the under surface, denser on the met-episterna; beak in the female evenly, moderately arcuate, distinctly sculptured, slender and not quite as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial, the club narrower than in *benigna*; prothorax large, scarcely at all wider than long, the sides parallel, gently rounding from before the middle, the tubulate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, close anteriorly, sparser basally, the median smooth line narrow but well defined and entire; elytra short, the sides feebly arcuate to the obtusely rounded apex, as wide as the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striæ moderate, the punctures widely spaced but evident; intervals nearly as in the preceding, the punctures sparse and very minute; prosternum similar. Length (♀) 2.35 mm.; width 0.88 mm. Florida (Baldwin)...*amica* n. sp.

Form very much narrower, less convex, deep submetallic black, the lustre rather shining; squamules above sparse and rather fine but distinct in single interstitial lines, on the under surface sparse but closer on the met-episterna; beak sculptured in both sexes and feebly arcuate, as long as the prothorax in the female, evidently shorter and rather more arcuate in the male; prothorax as long as wide, the sides parallel, rounding rather rapidly near the tubulate apex, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures strong and well separated throughout; elytra two-fifths (♂) to one-half (♀) longer than wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight, rounding rather rapidly behind, as wide as the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striæ notably fine; intervals with minute and widely separated serial punctures. Length (♂ ♀) 1.65–1.9 mm.; width 0.5–0.7 mm. Florida (Enterprise and elsewhere) and North Carolina (Southern Pines). Ten specimens.....*concinna* Lec.

Form intermediate in stoutness between the two preceding species, parallel, deep black, slightly shining, the sparse squamules as in *concinna*, shorter and less conspicuous than in *amica*; beak in the male rather slender, conspicuously sculptured, feebly and subevenly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, gradually parallel basally, the apex only feebly constricted and three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarser than in *concinna*, these and the median line nearly as in *amica*; elytra nearly as in *concinna* but broader, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and exactly equal in width; striæ not so fine, the fine remote interstitial punctures nearly similar, much feebler and less conspicuous than in *amica*; anterior coxæ separated by half their width. Length (♂) 2.0 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Texas (Houston).....*houstoni* n. sp.

The species of this genus are very numerous but are well defined as a rule, and should be easily identified by the characters recorded above. The *concinna* section is very strongly differentiated, as is

also the *confusa* section, the latter having notably strong and close thoracic punctuation. In stating the length of the beak, the language here used should be taken literally; comparisons are made with the prothorax alone, or with the head and prothorax, the former should never be interpreted as equivalent to the latter.

Cylindridia n. gen.

In this group the body is narrow, convex, parallel and cylindric in form, subglabrous and with shining and very sparsely, finely punctured integuments. In the male the prosternal spines are greatly developed, extending, from a dorsal viewpoint, far in front of the head as a rule, and, just in front of them, there is a deep rounded fossa. The antennæ are of the usual type in the preceding genus, the beak not separated from the head by a decided depression, and the scutellum is nude and subquadrate. Besides the type of the genus, *Centrinus prolixus* Lec., and *Limnobaris nitidissima* Csy., we have the two following species:

Cylindridia simulator n. sp.—Slender, cylindric, rather strongly shining, deep black, with piceous tarsi, the squamules above very small and remote, slightly more visible at the thoracic sides; beneath they are extremely small and sparse but closer, whiter and more distinct on the met-episterna; beak (♂) stout, feebly arcuate, moderately punctulate and as long as the prothorax, or (♀), more slender and smoother, feebly arcuate and a little longer than the prothorax; antennæ at the middle (♂) or slightly behind the middle (♀); prothorax barely as long as wide (♀), or longer than wide (♂), the parallel and almost straight sides rapidly rounded apically to the tubulate apex, which is nearly three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures very fine and sparse, more distinct laterally; elytra more than twice as long as wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the sides parallel and straight, obtusely rounded in about apical third; humeral callus small but evident and abrupt; striæ fine; intervals nearly five times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and widely distant punctures; male with the tip of the pygidium exposed, the abdomen narrowly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines long and testaceous, curving outwardly beyond the head. Length (♂ ♀) 2.6–3.2 mm.; width 0.7–0.9 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham. Four examples.

Differs from *prolixa* in its smaller size, more slender form and more rapidly and apically rounded sides of the prothorax toward the base of the tubular apex.

Cylindridia perexilis n. sp.—Still much smaller and more slender than the preceding, but similar in color, lustre, sculpture and in the small,

very remote and inconspicuous squamules; beak in the female thicker and more arcuate, also more strongly sculptured than in the same sex of *simulator*, and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ behind the middle; prothorax narrower, longer than wide, the parallel sides rounding more gradually from anterior third to the tubulate apex, which is fully two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures nearly similar; elytra between two and three times as long as wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, otherwise as in the preceding throughout and, similarly, with a very feeble sinuation at each side of the rounding apex as in *Limnobaris*. Length (♀) 2.15 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Colorado (Greeley),—Wickham. One specimen.

Coming from the same source and locality as the types of *simulator*, I hesitated a long time before deciding to separate this as a distinct species, but the different form of beak, much narrower and more elongate prothorax, with more gradually rounded sides anteriorly, as well as the much smaller size and still more slender outline of the body, seemed to be decisive.

The species named *Limnobaris tenuis*—inadvertently published in the erroneous form "*tenua*"—by Mr. Blatchley, possibly belongs to this genus, but I have not seen it.

Limnobaroides Chmp.

This remarkable genus serves to show how large and complex groups may and often do refuse to lend themselves to consistent systematic treatment. Judging by the temperate fauna of North America, for instance, there could be no doubt that a division on the visibility of the pygidium in both sexes is entirely natural and clearly cut, but in *Limnobaroides*, we have a genus that combines the characters of the two subdivisions mentioned, for in no known instance among the northern species, do male prosternal spines—a purely Centrinid character—appear in species having the pygidium exposed and vertical in both sexes, but in *Limnobaroides* this aberrant character suddenly appears in well developed form. The genus is purely tropical, extending from southern Mexico to the Amazon. The following is a hitherto undescribed species from the former region:

**Limnobaroides sculpturatus* n. sp.—Very stout, oblong-oval and convex, feebly shining, deep black, the legs obscure rufous, the prosternal spines testaceous, long, slender, evenly curved and extending somewhat beyond the head; vestiture above consisting of sparse, slender, rather long and conspicuous squamules, wanting in a large medial pronotal

area and forming single interstitial lines, becoming finer, darker and indistinct on the elytral flanks; squamules beneath whiter, sparse and slender on the propleura, shorter, broader and close-set on the hind body; beak (♂) thick, fully half as long as the body, strongly, evenly arcuate, gradually tapering and distinctly sculptured throughout, the antennæ at three-sevenths, or (♀), smaller, more slender and shorter than in the male, more feebly arcuate, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, tapering, nearly smooth except basally, with the antennæ also at three-sevenths; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly, evenly arcuate, becoming less so and parallel in basal half, the feebly constricted apex much less than half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse, narrowly separated; scutellum obtriangular, smooth, flat and nude; elytra scarcely longer than wide, parabolic, a little wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; grooves rather coarse; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, each with a series of coarse and rounded punctures; under surface strongly and closely punctate; anterior coxæ separated by their own width, the prosternal surface flat and coarsely punctate in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 2.65–2.8 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. Mexico (Frontera, in Tabasco),—Townsend. Three specimens.

The much larger and longer beak in the male than in the female, is a very exceptional character, but also occurs, I believe, in some of the Madarids. The female is also smaller and slightly narrower than the male. In the present species the pygidium of the male is vertical, prominently convex and separated from the propygidium by a transverse suture; in the female it is not quite so convex and is sensibly oblique, though entirely exposed; the body is larger, the form more obese and the pubescence much more conspicuous than in *expositus* Chmp.

The following species has the beak in the male similarly large, stout, arcuate and strongly sculptured, though less tapering and relatively not quite so long, the body more narrowly oval and very convex, and the elytral striæ very much finer:

**Limnobaroides bakeri* n. sp.—Rather stout, oval, only moderately convex above, deep black and shining, the legs short and clear rufous; scales of the upper surface whitish, sparse and slender on the pronotum and forming single incomplete series on the striae intervals, close and more distinct beneath, though mostly denuded in the type; beak in the male rather strongly sculptured and dull, moderately and subevenly arcuate and fully half as long as the body, feebly tapering from base to apex; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and broadly arcuate, gradually more rounding anteriorly to the tubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, separated by their own diameters, the smooth median line entire; scutellum quadrate, nude and flat, broadly emarginate behind, with acute angles; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, very obtusely, subevenly parabolic, slightly wider

than the prothorax and one-half longer, the humeri very obtuse; grooves moderate, with small and distant punctures at the bottom; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of fine and widely separated punctures; under surface closely but not very coarsely punctate. Length (σ^7) 2.4 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker.

The spine before each anterior coxa is erect, slender and straight, and is one-half longer than the thickness of the anterior femora.

Haplostethops n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus was described by me under the name *Idiostethus ellipsoideus*, but, with the discovery of several other allied forms, it becomes apparent that the discrepancies between it and species of the *tubulatus* type, are generic, rather than merely specific. The body is of different outline, being sub-evenly elongate-oval, the humeral callus much less evident, and, beneath, the generally very small remote and inconspicuous squamules, become dense white scales broadly toward the sides of the hind body, almost exactly as in *Limnobaris T-album* and *pusio*; there is no trace of this character in any of the rather numerous species allied to *tubulatus* and constituting the true *Idiostethus*. The prosternum is not armed in the male and the rather deep sulcus of *Idiostethus* is almost obsolete. Our six species, so far as discovered, may be described as follows:

- Form moderately stout, but little more than twice as long as wide... 2
 Form notably slender, much more than twice as long as wide in both sexes..... 4
 2—Prothorax less abbreviated, with clearly defined punctures, except at the sides. Body oval, somewhat convex, deep black throughout, moderately shining, the minute remote squamules above scarcely discoverable, closer and more distinct beneath and dense at the sides of the hind body; beak in the female long, not quite half as long as the body, cylindric, evenly and strongly arcuate and distinctly sculptured, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the sides converging and feebly arcuate, a little more so toward the tubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and close, especially in a longitudinal direction; smooth median line biabbreviated; scutellum small, nude, emarginate behind; elytra one-half longer than wide, an even ogive in outline from base to the narrow apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the humeral prominences feeble; striæ rather coarse, with small distant punctures at the bottom; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with very fine and loosely confused punctures; under surface rather

strongly and very densely punctate. Length (♀) 3.8 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).—Schuster. *fusiformis* n. sp.

Prothorax shorter, with long anastomosing longitudinal rugæ, the punctures more or less isolated basally. 3

- 3—Form notably stout, convex, shining, deep black, the legs piceous; squamules of the upper surface very sparse but longer and more distinct than in the preceding, especially on the elytra and in a narrow sublateral thoracic line; under surface nearly similar; beak (♂) thick, strongly arcuate, densely sculptured and slightly longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀), longer, more slender and less sculptured though not very smooth, strongly, evenly arcuate and not quite half as long as the body; antennæ near three-fifths (♂), or at the middle (♀); prothorax one-half (♂) to three-fifths (♀) wider than long, the converging and feebly arcuate sides very rapidly rounded apically to the tubulate apex, especially in the male, the apex barely half as wide as the base; smooth line obliterated (♂), distinct (♀); elytra slightly less elongate than in *fusiformis*, otherwise nearly similar, though more obtuse at apex, nearly three times as long as the prothorax in the female—this sex smaller in size than the male—and with stronger interstitial punctures. Length (♂ ♀) 3.4–3.6 mm.; width 1.4–1.5 mm.; Missouri (St. Louis). Taken by the writer. Two specimens.

gravidula n. sp.

Form less obese but nearly similar in coloration, lustre and vestiture, the elytra differing in outline, being parallel to behind the middle and then obliquely rounding to the apex; beak in the male a little longer, still more evidently longer than the head and prothorax, the latter similar, but with the apex rather more than half as wide as the base; elytra one-half longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two and two-thirds times as long; striation nearly similar; intervals having the punctures similar but more inclined to uniserial arrangement on some of the intervals, the punctures very much coarser than in *fusiformis*. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Iowa. *ellipsoidea* Csy.

- 4—Prothorax smaller, with more rapidly converging sides; size small. Narrowly fusiform, convex, polished, black, the legs piceous; squamules above very slender, almost invisible, more evident though sparse near the sides of the prothorax and on the median line just before the basal lobe; under surface as in the preceding species; beak in the male unusually long and moderately thick, arcuate, densely sculptured and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax more than one-half wider than long, the sides strongly converging from the base and straight, moderately arcuate anteriorly, with the constriction very deep, the tubulate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, in general well separated, partially subconfluent, the smooth line entire and sharply defined; elytra ovulate, more than one-half longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; interstitial punctures not very

- small but extremely shallow, moderately separated in single series; anterior coxæ separated by less than half their width, the prosternum feebly impressed. Length (σ^7) 2.4 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Missouri (near St. Louis). Two examples.....*scaphinella* n. sp.
- Prothorax larger, with less converging sides and less deeply constricted apex.....5
- 5—Body more oblong-oval, convex, shining, black, the legs black, sometimes rufescent; scanty squamules above nearly as in the preceding; beak (σ^7) rather thick, more arcuate but straighter basally, sculptured densely and much longer than the head and prothorax, or (φ), longer and much more slender, more evenly and strongly arcuate, smoother and not quite half as long as the body; antennæ (σ^7) at three-fifths, or (φ) at the middle; prothorax more than one-half wider than long, less trapezoidal than in *scaphinella*, the sides very moderately converging and straight, rapidly rounding to the tubulate apex, which is much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, less coarse in the female, in great part confluent, isolated basally; elytra ovoidal, much longer in the male, slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; sculpture nearly as in the preceding, but with the interstitial punctures smaller, closer and less regularly uniserial. Length (σ^7 φ) 2.5–3.0 mm.; width 1.0–1.2 mm. Missouri (St. Louis). Four specimens.....*marginata* n. sp.
- Body more elongate and more regularly oval, black, subalutaceous, with rufous legs; beak in the male a little longer and thinner and more evenly arcuate than in the preceding, not quite so densely sculptured, much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax less transverse, only two-fifths wider than long, the sides, apex and sculpture nearly similar, the smooth median line sharply defined and entire; elytra elongate-oval, only slightly wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; striæ somewhat coarser, the uniserial interstitial punctures larger but very shallow; prosternum of the male feebly impressed along the middle anteriorly, the coxæ separated by much less than half their width, the prosternal surface distinctly though loosely albido-squamulose as usual in the genus. Length (σ^7) 3.15 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Missouri (St. Louis).....*elongata* n. sp.

In this genus, as well as *Limnobaroides*, the female is apparently smaller and rather less elongate than the male. *Haplostethops* seems to be singularly restricted geographically; I have never seen an example of it taken far from the median section of the Mississippi River, and nearly all my representatives were, in fact, taken very near St. Louis.

Idiostethus Csy.

In this genus the body is much shorter and relatively stouter than in the preceding, with more prominent humeral callus, subglabrous

throughout and without trace of the condensation of white scales broadly along the sides of the hind body beneath. The male has the prosternum similarly unarmed, except in cases to be mentioned below, but, anteriorly, there is a deep fossa and the prosternal surface is devoid of the conspicuous clothing of pale scales to be noted in *Haplostethops*; the female seems to be similarly smaller than the male. The genus is widely distributed over the Atlantic states, and the species now at hand may be known as follows:

- Pronotum coarsely sculptured; prosternum spinose or tuberculate before the coxæ.....2
- Pronotum finely and in general more densely sculptured, the body very much smaller in size, except in *dispersus*; prosternum never armed in the male.....9
- 2—Punctures of the striae intervals small though distinct.....3
- Punctures rather coarse and relatively conspicuous.....7
- 3—Pronotum coarsely punctate, the punctures isolated basally but elsewhere generally confluent in short longitudinal rugæ, especially toward the middle.....4
- Pronotum deeply, longitudinally rugose throughout; body less broadly oval.....6
- 4—Apical tubulation of the prothorax notably long and clearly defined. Body broadly suboval, strongly convex, shining, black throughout and virtually glabrous, the squamules of the elytral series very small and barely discoverable; beak in the female much longer than the head and prothorax, moderately sculptured and arcuate; antennæ at the middle; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, the sides strongly converging and straight, rounding before the middle to the strongly tubulate apex, which is less than half as wide as the base, the tube between a fifth and sixth as long as the entire pronotum; punctures isolated basally though generally more or less confluent longitudinally, the median smooth line very narrow but subentire, the scutellum small, emarginate behind; elytra broadly ovoidal and convex, a third longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; grooves rather coarse; intervals not quite twice as wide as the grooves, the punctures uniseriate and only moderately separated; under surface strongly punctured, rather densely on the abdomen. Length (♀) 3.5 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Pennsylvania (Allegheny),—Hamilton. [*Id. strigapunctus* Ham.].....**tubulatus** Say
- Apical tubulation very short and barely noticeable.....5
- 5—Form very stout, ovoidal and convex, polished and deep black; beak (♂) much longer than the head and prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate, strongly sculptured, the antennæ near three-fifths, or (♀), shorter, thick, similar to that of the male but less sculptured, the antennæ near the middle; prothorax almost as in *tubulatus*, except that the apical tubulation is very short, not half as wide as the base; elytra almost as in *tubulatus*, except that the

punctures of the single interstitial series are more minute and much more widely separated; male with a distinct spine before each anterior coxa, about as long as the basal thickness of the beak and suberect and very acute, the abdomen feebly, indefinitely impressed medio-basally. Length (σ^7 ♀) 3.0–3.35 mm.; width 1.4–1.7 mm. Pennsylvania. Two specimens.....**spiniger** n. sp.

Form not quite so stout, similar in coloration, lustre and sculpture; beak (σ^7) almost similar but less arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, with the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax nearly similar but shorter, three-fourths wider than long, the smooth median line similarly narrow and well defined; apical tubulation similar; elytra similar but not so inflated, the grooves not quite so coarse and the remote punctures along the bottom less evident; intervals similar; legs much more conspicuously clothed with longer and more bristling squamules, the abdomen similar, the prosternum with a short and broadly angulate tubercle before each coxa; female smaller than the male, with shorter beak, having the antennæ at the middle and the pronotal apex relatively broader than in the male. Length (σ^7 ♀) 2.8–3.25 mm.; width 1.25–1.6 mm. Indiana.

proximus n. sp.

6—Body smaller and more narrowly oval than in any of the preceding, similarly black and shining; beak in the male evenly and distinctly arcuate, rather thick, strongly sculptured and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ rather beyond four-sevenths; prothorax transverse, the sides less rapidly rounding anteriorly than in either of the preceding, rounding before the middle, subparallel basally, the sculpture closer, consisting of very large, oval, subcontiguous punctures basally and close but coarse long rugæ elsewhere; smooth median line obliterated; elytra broadly ovoidal, much wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the sculpture as in *proximus*; male with a feeble medio-basal abdominal impression, the prosternum without distinguishable modification before the coxæ; legs piceo-rufous. Length (σ^7) 2.85 mm.; width 1.4 mm. New York.....**strigosicollis** n. sp.

7—Pronotal punctures everywhere isolated and distinctly defined, even at the sides and also beneath on the propleura; sparse setiform squamules of the upper surface unusually distinct. Body very stout, rounded-oval and convex, shining, black, the legs rufous; beak in the male evenly, moderately arcuate, slightly tapering, a little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ somewhat beyond four-sevenths; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the slightly converging and nearly straight sides broadly, evenly rounding in apical third to the short but strong tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; median smooth line strongly defined and entire; elytra barely visibly longer than wide, evenly elliptic, wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long; grooves rather coarse, intervals twice as wide as the grooves, the well separated uniserial setæ very distinct; male with a very short spiniform tubercle before each anterior coxa. Length (σ^7) 3.1 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.....**puncticollis** n. sp.

Pronotal punctures less coarse but isolated basally and on the propleura, elsewhere tending to longitudinal confluence and coarse rugulosity; descriptions drawn from the female.....8

8—Body larger than in any other species, stout, oblong-oval, convex, shining and black throughout, the legs black; beak (♀) cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, sparsely but distinctly sculptured and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ just visibly beyond the middle; prothorax one-half wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight, rapidly rounding anteriorly, the strongly tubulate apex half as wide as the base, the smooth line well developed, sharply defined and entire; elytra fully a third longer than wide, elliptic, the sides near the obtusely rounded apex feebly sinuate as in *Limnobaris*, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the humeral prominences distinct; grooves coarse, deep, punctured along the bottom; intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, the squamules from the large but very shallow punctures not distinct. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Florida (locality unrecorded).....*illustris* n. sp.

Body in size and general form almost as in *spiniger*, deep black, shining, the legs piceo-rufous; setiform squamules not evident above, very minute within the coarse punctures beneath; beak (♀) moderately stout, cylindric, sparsely sculptured, evenly and distinctly arcuate and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ slightly though evidently beyond the middle; prothorax transverse, nearly four-fifths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and just visibly arcuate, broadly rounding from slightly before the middle, the briefly but sharply tubulate apex half as wide as the base; surface strongly rugose, only a small lateral area at base being discretely punctate; smooth median line very narrow and subcariniform; elytra a fourth longer than wide, subelliptic, with rather prominent humeri, wider than the prothorax and two and three-fourths times as long; grooves deep, strongly punctate along the bottom; intervals barely twice as wide as the grooves, the setiform squamules indistinct. Length (♀) 3.2 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Northern Illinois.....*rugicollis* n. sp.

Body smaller and more abbreviated, very convex, black and shining, the legs black; beak (♀) thicker and slightly shorter than in the preceding, strongly, closely sculptured, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax and similarly arcuate, the antennæ exactly at the middle; prothorax less transverse, two-thirds wider than long, the sides converging and distinctly, subevenly arcuate from base to the briefly tubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; surface and median line nearly as in *rugicollis*; elytra shorter, a fifth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and less than two and one-half times as long; grooves strongly punctured along the bottom and about half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of the single series of the latter not quite so coarse but well defined and well separated, bearing very distinct setiform squamules. Length (♀) 2.7 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Illinois (locality unrecorded).
ovulatus n. sp.

- 9—Size of the body agreeing very well with that of the preceding section. Form stout, oval, convex, not very shining, black, the legs piceo-rufous; pale slender squamules of the upper surface very small and indistinct but longer, closer and distinct toward the sides of the pronotum and on the median line at base, the interstitial series having larger and paler squamules, remotely separated and sub-erect; beneath they are indistinct but become dense at the sides of the last three ventral segments and at apex; beak in the male short and thick, feebly arcuate, densely sculptured and not as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, strongly constricted at apex; punctures very moderate, isolated at base but elsewhere forming long rugulæ, except in a smooth discal spot at each side, the median smooth line well developed, sharply defined and entire; scutellum very small; elytra semi-elliptic, a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the humeral callus obsolete; grooves coarse, with extremely remote punctures along the bottom; intervals one-half wider than the grooves, with single series of moderate and rather close-set punctures; abdomen of the male impressed medio-basally, the prosternum moderately sulcate and without ante-coxal prominences. Length (♂) 3.2 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Alabama.....*dispersus* Csy.
- Size of the body very much smaller, sometimes relatively minute.... 10
- 10—Prothorax more transverse, the sides but feebly converging, very rapidly and strongly rounded anteriorly to the tubulate apex. Body rhombic, convex, rather shining, black throughout, the legs black; squamules above almost wanting but forming evident single interstitial lines, slender and sparse but evident beneath; beak nearly similar in the sexes, rather slender, finely sculptured basally, smoother apically, as long as the head and prothorax (♂), distinctly longer (♀), the antennæ submedial in both sexes; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, finely, densely rugulose, the smooth line fine but entire; tubulate apex more than half as wide as the base, the constriction deep; elytra obtusely attenuate, with arcuate sides, a third longer than wide, at the very prominent humeri a third wider than the prothorax, nearly three times as long; grooves moderate, impunctate; intervals three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small but distinct and widely separated punctures. Length (♂ ♀) 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 1.15–1.2 mm. Kentucky. Four examples.....*humeralis* n. sp.
- Prothorax smaller, the sides more converging from the base, only slightly rounded anteriorly as a rule..... 11
- 11—Elytra only slightly clongate in either sex and with notably prominent humeri..... 12
- Elytra distinctly elongate..... 14
- 12—Body very small in size. Form subrhomboidal, convex, rather shining, black throughout; squamules almost wanting above, very minute, sparse and slender beneath; beak in the male unusually slender, feebly arcuate, densely sculptured and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax

less than one-half wider than long, the converging sides straight, rapidly and strongly rounding anteriorly, but for only a very short distance, to the tubulate apex, which is half as wide as the base; surface finely, densely rugulose; smooth line distinct only toward base; elytra but little over a fourth longer than wide, the sides feebly converging in basal, more rapidly oblique and rounded in apical, half, a third wider than the prothorax and rather less than two and one-half times as long; striæ fine, about a fourth as wide as the intervals, the single series composed of minute and widely separated punctures. Length (♂) 1.8 mm., width 0.85 mm. Pennsylvania. A single typical example.....*subcalvus* Lec.

Body less minute, convex and very much stouter in form, the humeri similarly prominent; fine darkish squamules above minute and very inconspicuous, more evident and whiter beneath.....13

- 13—Form subrhombic, very stout and convex, shining, black, the legs black; beak in the female rather long, feebly arcuate, distinctly sculptured and very much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax conical, scarcely one-half wider than long, the strongly converging sides very feebly, subevenly arcuate throughout, the constriction not deep, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base; surface finely, densely rugulose, the smooth line narrow, distinct only toward base; elytra a fourth longer than wide, a third wider than the prothorax and more than two and one-half times as long, the sides behind the prominent humeri parallel and straight, rounding and oblique in apical half to the narrowly rounded apex; striæ moderate; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, with single series of fine and distant punctures. Length (♀) 2.15 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded).

nanulus n. sp.

Form very broadly oval, convex, black and shining, the legs black; beak moderately thick, evenly, very feebly arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax and strongly sculptured; antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax nearly as in the preceding but more transverse and with more strongly converging sides, notably arcuate only for a very short distance at the tubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base, two-thirds wider than long, very densely rugulose, the fine smooth line traceable only basally; elytra broader, barely a fifth longer than wide, subelliptic, with narrowly rounded apex, a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; striæ moderate; intervals between three and four times as wide as the grooves, the punctures fine and distant, forming rather less regular single series than usual. Length (♂) 2.25 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Kentucky. One example.....*brevipennis* n. sp.

- 14—Fine and suberect, setiform squamules of the elytra forming even single lines and very distinct. Body fusiform, narrowly rounded behind, convex, moderately shining, black, the legs partially piceous; squamules on the pronotum more evident in a small spot at the basal lobe, inconspicuous beneath; beak in the male slender, sculptured, evenly and feebly arcuate and evidently longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths; prothorax not quite one-

half wider than long, subconical, the converging straight sides becoming broadly arcuate anteriorly, the tubulate apex half as wide as the base, the surface densely rugulose, the narrow smooth line obliterated anteriorly; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, the oblique sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate from the very moderate humeral prominences to the somewhat acute apex, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; striæ deep; intervals rather less than three times as wide as the grooves, the punctures small, widely spaced in single series, more close-set on the second and third, confused on the fifth basally; squamules beneath denser on the last three abdominal segments. Length (♂) 2.3 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Missouri,—Schuster.

densicollis n. sp.

Fine squamules above indistinct or very inconspicuous throughout... 15

- 15—Form somewhat as in the preceding but narrower, the sides of the elytra subevenly oblique but less arcuate, with the apex similarly narrowly subogival; color black, somewhat shining, the legs black; beak in the female slender, nearly smooth distally, evenly and feebly arcuate and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax short, three-fifths wider than long, trapezoidal, the strongly converging sides nearly straight to the fine strong apical constriction, the apex more than half as wide as the base; surface with dense but relatively not very fine rugulosity, the median smooth line obsolete; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, scarcely a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; sides subparallel and nearly straight, oblique and rounded in apical half, the humeral callus feebler than usual in this section; striæ moderate; intervals between three and four times as wide as the striæ, each with a single remotely spaced series of very small punctures. Length (♀) 1.7 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Indiana. Levette collection..... *minutus* n. sp.

- Form stouter, the sides of the elytra less oblique, more feebly, subevenly arcuate, the apex much more obtuse than in either of the two preceding; color black, rather shining, the pronotum and under surface densely sculptured and dull; beak in the female slender, only just visibly arcuate, nearly smooth distally, about as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ barely perceptibly beyond the middle; prothorax small, conical, with broadly arcuate, basally straighter sides, scarcely one-half wider than long, the subtubulate apex fully half as wide as the base; surface finely, very densely rugose, the median smooth line wholly obliterated; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, at the very prominent humeri fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax, nearly three times as long; striæ moderate; intervals about three times as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of small and well separated punctures. Length (♀) 2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Indiana. Levette collection..... *parvicollis* n. sp.

The *strigapunctus*, of Hamilton, I find from a typical specimen sent by the author, is none other than the true *tubulatus* of Say.

The tubulation in the allied species, hitherto associated with it, is so brief, that it certainly would not have been made the basis for the very appropriate specific name given by Say.

The short spines and acute tubercles that appear on the prosternum before the coxæ in the larger and stout, coarsely sculptured species of the *tubulatus* type, were overlooked by me in my revision, as stated by Blatchley; they do not appear, however, in the minute forms allied to *subcalvus*, or in *dispersus*, and it is interesting to note in the latter, the peculiar and extremely dense vestiture at the sides of the under surface, characterizing *Haplostethops* and *Limnobaris*, but here it is confined to the last three segments of the abdomen. In the minute *densicollis* it also appears, but in a looser or less compact and more erect form; there seems to be no trace of it in any other of the minute species, or in any of the larger forms allied to *tubulatus*.

The female appears to be smaller than the male throughout the genus, less stout and sometimes with relatively shorter beak, as is the case in the preceding genus, as well as *Limnobaroides*; this is a rather singular character to be encountered in the Barinæ, which however, constitute a group of the Coleoptera characterized by inconsistencies of all sorts.

Stethobaris Lec.

The eastern smooth species of this genus can be assigned to two well defined sections, one having the prothorax shouldered, that is with feebly converging sides from the base, becoming broadly and strongly rounded anteriorly, and the other having a more conical form of this part, the sides more strongly converging from the base, and feebly and not at all abruptly, if at all, more rounded anteriorly. The language of LeConte (Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XV, p. 302) "prothorax rapidly narrowed in front, very strongly and tubularly constricted near the tip," shows that the prothorax in *ovata* has the form of the first section just noted. In regard to the interstitial punctuation of *ovata*, the wording under the original description is "with rows of small but deep punctures," and, under the subsequent reference (p. 303), "the interspaces are narrow, each with a row of fine but distinct punctures." All this seems to show that under my description of *ovata* (Rev. p. 656), in stating that the inter-

stitial punctures are confused, I have probably given an incorrect identification of *ovata*, and the name *commixta* given by Blatchley to my *ovata* Lec., may be regarded as warranted. But the species described by me under the name *congermana*, is by no means *ovata*, as stated by the author quoted, but a distinct and valid species; for the prothorax has a conical form, with the sides scarcely at all more rounded anteriorly, and the single rows on the striae intervals are composed of punctures so very fine and feeble as to be observable only by careful observation and under rather high magnification, and the language of LeConte quoted above would therefore not apply at all. The Massachusetts type of *congermana* is a male, and I now have a female of the species, agreeing absolutely in all specific characters, from Buffalo, New York. There is now at hand a specimen taken by Mr. Frost at Hopkinton, Mass., which satisfies all of LeConte's description of *ovata*, and I therefore regard it as a typical example of that species; the interstitial punctures are in single rows, and, though small, are deep and distinct, and the sides of the prothorax are broadly and strongly rounded anteriorly and deeply constricted at the notably marked tubulation, which doubtless led LeConte to regard the species as *tubulatus* Say. In *congermana* this tubulation is shorter and less conspicuous than in *ovata*. As Mr. Blatchley states that his *commixta* is a name given for the Massachusetts species that I had described as *ovata* Lec., I regard this specimen described by me as properly the type of *commixta*; it is represented in my collection also from Virginia and the mountains of western North Carolina.

The following is another species allied to *congermana*, in having a subconical prothorax:

***Stethobaris convergens* n. sp.**—Stout and very convex, polished, deep black throughout and glabrous; beak in the female thick, evenly and moderately arcuate, shining, though rather strongly, sparsely sculptured and much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax one-half wider than long, the sides strongly converging, almost evenly and moderately arcuate from base to the apical constriction, which is tubulate and slightly less than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, separated by about their own diameters, smaller and closer toward the well defined median smooth line, which is entire as usual, close but not in mutual contact on the propleura; basal lobe moderate but rather abrupt and distinct; scutellum small, quadrate, impressed along the middle; elytra large, a fourth longer than wide, very obtusely parabolic, with distinct though obtuse humeral promi-

nences, a fifth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; grooves deep, rather coarse, with only moderate punctures, not at all crenulate; intervals from less to more than twice as wide as the grooves, the fine punctures distinct, generally rather close-set in single series, but confused along the middle of the second and third, and throughout the width of the fifth toward base; under surface strongly and closely punctured. Length (♀) 3.15 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Missouri (locality unrecorded).

Differs from *congermana* in its rather larger size and much stouter form, in the slightly longer beak in the female, in the larger and less abbreviated prothorax, much feebler punctures at the bottom of the elytral grooves, and in the distinct and not subobsolete punctures of the stria intervals.

The following species belongs to the *ovata* section, near *incompta*:

Stethobaris collaris n. sp.—Stout, oblong-oval and convex, polished, black, the legs and beak piceous; surface glabrous; beak thick, evenly and moderately arcuate, shining, sparsely sculptured and but little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ submedian; prothorax large, one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel in basal half, broadly and transversely rounding thence to the deep apical constriction, the conspicuously tubulate apex being almost half as wide as the base; punctures very fine and remote, somewhat coarse though separated by nearly twice their diameters laterally, obliquely rugulose on parts of the propleura: smooth median line feebly defined, basal lobe broadly rounded; elytra broadly oval, barely a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax but only a little more than twice as long, the humeri obtusely prominent; grooves rather coarse, deep, not at all crenulate, the punctures along the bottom remote and distinct; intervals alternating from two to nearly three times as wide as the grooves, the narrower with single rows, the broader with confused, very fine punctures; under surface coarsely, loosely punctate, the abdomen behind the first segment finely and sparsely. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Florida (Enterprise). One specimen.

This species differs from *incompta* in its larger and less abbreviated prothorax, with much broader apical tubulation, this in that species being very much less than half as wide as the base; in *incompta*, also, the elytral grooves are crenulate basally.

The following belongs to an aberrant group of the genus, peculiar to the Arizona region and with very much coarser sculpture than the eastern species:

Stethobaris arizonica n. sp.—Oblong-subrhomboidal, black, the legs picescent, the elytra dull rufous, moderately shining, glabrous; beak in the female thick, evenly arcuate, distinctly tapering apically and with coarse close sculpture throughout, about as long as the head and pro-

thorax, the antennæ at the middle; prothorax only a third wider than long, the sides evenly converging, evenly and rather strongly arcuate from base to the apical constriction, the tubulate apex a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, separated by their own diameters, dense laterally, the propleura rugulate; impunctate median line only visible in basal half; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and a little more than twice as long, the feebly oblique sides nearly straight to the broad, circularly rounded apex, the humeral prominences large; grooves rather coarse, with small, remote punctures along the bottom, the intervals subequal, only one-half wider than the grooves, each with a single series of strong and close-set punctures, which are two-fifths as wide as the interval; sterna very coarsely, densely punctate, the abdomen much more finely and loosely. Length (♀) 2.65 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Arizona (locality unrecorded but different from that of the type of *egregia*). One specimen.

The type of this species I considered in connection with the type of the larger *egregia*, in my revision, but it seems to be a different species, differing in its smaller size, smaller and less transverse prothorax, with more evenly arcuate sides and very much less dense punctuation, and with less coarse and more evenly serial interstitial punctures; the metasternal punctures are coarser though equally dense.

Cholinobaris n. gen.

The body in this genus is strongly remindful of *Oomorphidius erasus*, being rhomboidal, very convex and smooth, with virtually glabrous integuments, but the prothorax is not tubulate at apex above, and the elytral sculpture is quite different. The beak is very thick, with strongly decussate mandibles, the antennal funicle rather compact, the club abrupt but very small, almost circular, its basal joint fully one-half the mass. The anterior coxæ are somewhat widely separated and the prosternum unmodified. The prothorax is similarly without basal lobe, but the scutellum is very different, being notably elongate and posteriorly attenuate, though small. The third tarsal joint is rather narrowly dilated but is bilobed, and the tarsal claws seem to be very small and free, though on all except one tarsus of the type specimen, and this partially concealed from view, the claws have been broken away. The type may be described as follows:

Cholinobaris rhomboidea n. sp.—Rhomboidal, very convex, moderately shining, though alutaceous and glabrous above; under surface smooth and glabrous, excepting the sterna of the hind body and the

abdomen at base between the coxæ, where there are sparse and rather strong punctures, each enclosing a minute scale; beak in the male very thick, cylindric, smooth and rather shining, finely, somewhat closely punctate, evenly, moderately arcuate and nearly as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax large, almost as long as wide, the sides converging and straight for three-fifths, then rounded, becoming sinuously oblique to the apex, which is half as wide as the base, constricted and tubulate only beneath; base broadly, evenly arcuate from side to side; punctures extremely minute and remote, becoming more visible toward apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide, inflated, with rounded sides near basal fourth, and there a fourth wider than the prothorax, fully three-fourths longer, the sides behind basal fourth oblique and broadly arcuate to the narrowly rounded apex; striæ fine and extremely feeble, almost obliterated, but with very large, widely spaced and conspicuous punctures, the intervals with extremely minute, sparse and confused punctures; male with the abdomen broadly, feebly impressed and strongly punctured at base; tibiæ with coarse fulvous decumbent vestiture internally. Length (♂) 3.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.

This is one of the remarkable apterous rhomboidal species, such as *Oomorphidius* and *Eisonyx*; they are probably the remains of a very ancient fauna, and, at the present time, nearly all that are known constitute monotypic genera. The upper profile of the body, viewed from the side, is strongly and evenly arcuate from front to elytral apex, in this species more strongly so than in *Oomorphidius erasus*, a specimen of which, from Iowa, is now in my collection.

Zygobarella n. gen.

In this genus the body is small in size, oval, rather coarsely sculptured and subglabrous, the elytra with remotely scattered linear white scales. In the last-named feature, as well as in the general structure of the beak, mandibles and prosternum, as well as in the connate tarsal claws, it resembles *Zygobaris* Lec., but in the type of elytral sculpture, form of the distal parts of the antennæ and in the much smaller body, it differs conspicuously. The outer part of the antennal funicle does not merge gradually into the outline of the club as it does in *Zygobaris*, but the club is abrupt in formation and its basal joint is not a third the total length as in that genus, but fully one-half the mass or only slightly less. The elytral striæ are coarser, and are finely to obscurely punctate along the bottom, and not fine, with very large punctures as in *Zygobaris*; the interstitial sculpture, also, is altogether different. The type

of this genus is *Zygobaris xanthoxyli* Pierce, and the Mexican *Z. tristicula* Chmp., also belongs here. *Zygobaris nitens* Lec., is at present the only species assignable to the true *Zygobaris*.

Neocratus n. gen.

The body in this genus is somewhat larger than in *Zygobaris*, with much larger and longer prothorax and very different sculpture. The beak is long but thick and strongly sculptured, the mandibles similarly decussate, the antennal funicle unmodified apically, the club abrupt, rather small and gradually pointed, with its first joint about half the mass. The prosternum is flat and unmodified, unarmed in the male, the coxæ well separated and the tarsal claws approximate, becoming strongly connate basally as in *Zygobaris*. The scutellum is smooth, obovoidal and strongly rounded at tip. The type is the following:

***Neocratus nudus** n. sp.—Evenly rhomboid-oval, strongly convex, polished, black and completely glabrous above, the coarse punctures of the under surface—smaller and sparser on the abdomen—each enclosing a very small and slender squamule; the prosternum is clothed with dense elongate ochreous scales; legs, beak and antennæ black; beak in the male, thick, feebly tapering, shining though coarsely sculptured throughout, strongly, subevenly arcuate and a little more than half as long as the body, the antennæ near four-sevenths, the scape far from attaining the finely faceted eyes; prothorax barely a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly converging and very evenly, moderately arcuate from base to the moderate apical constriction, the subtubulate apex but slightly more than a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe abrupt, moderate in size, with its apex truncate at the scutellum; punctures well separated, fine medially, gradually becoming coarser laterally, forming coarse rugæ at the sides and on the propleura; elytra very broad, only a fifth or sixth longer than wide, subtriangular, with evenly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, at the prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax and only one-half longer; striæ moderately coarse, not very abrupt, finely punctate along the bottom; intervals between two and three times as wide as the striæ, not very flat, coarsely, closely and confusedly punctate, less coarsely and more loosely toward the suture; abdomen of the male distinctly impressed medio-basally. Length (♂) 4.5 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Mexico (Frontera, in Tabasco),—Townsend.

Possibly this species may have been described, but I can find nothing resembling it in the work of Mr. Champion.

Catapastus Csy.

This genus of minute species, allied somewhat closely to the Zygo-barid series, proves to have an extended range over the more southern parts of the North American continent. The following three species are to be added in our own fauna:

Catapastus simplex n. sp.—Rhomboidal, convex and feebly shining, piceous-black throughout, the legs not paler; upper surface with slender brown decumbent scales, sparse but evident on the pronotum, especially toward the sides, also on the flanks of the elytra, but not medially, the stria punctures each with a very small slender whitish scale; scattered pale scales wholly wanting; beneath, the scales are larger, white and well separated, closer on the met-episterna; beak in the female thick, moderately arcuate, slightly tapering and as long as the head and prothorax, sculptured and dullish, finely, sparsely squamulose basally, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax large, two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel, rapidly rounding and oblique before the middle, the feebly constricted apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse and dense, the median smooth line vestigial and central only; scutellum albedo-squamose; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, parabolic, with individually rounded apices and prominent humeri, a fifth wider than the prothorax and slightly more than twice as long; striæ moderate; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of well separated, moderate and subtransverse punctures; under surface strongly and densely punctured throughout. Length (♀) 2.0 mm.; width 0.85 mm. A single example, without locality label, but probably from Florida.

When compared with *conspersus*, this species is much stouter, with larger and more transverse prothorax, sparser interstitial punctures and with completely obsolete scattered pale scales.

Catapastus squamirostris n. sp.—Narrowly and feebly rhomboidal, convex, dull black, the legs not definitely paler; upper surface with conspicuous elongate pale ochreous squamules, sparse but very uniformly distributed on the pronotum and in single close-set conspicuous lines on the stria intervals, more broadly confused toward base on the second and third, without scattered scales; on the under surface large, less yellow, well separated, very dense on the prosternum and finer and rather close on the met-episterna, narrow but distinct on the legs; beak in the male short, barely as long as the prothorax, thick basally, rapidly tapering to the apex, evenly, moderately arcuate, rather closely clothed throughout with conspicuous yellowish scales, the antennæ beneath and beyond the middle, rather thick and compact; prothorax only a little wider than long, the moderately converging sides slightly and subevenly arcuate; apex more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small but abrupt and strong; punctures coarse, very close and even throughout, without trace of smooth median line; scutellum small, semi-glabrous; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, rapidly subparabolic, somewhat narrowly

rounded at apex, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, a fourth wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long; striae moderate, half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of the latter small, rather well separated and unevenly uniserial, confused throughout the broader second and third; male with a feeble rounded medio-basal impression, which is semi-glabrous. Length (σ^7) 1.85 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham.

A very distinct and isolated form, easily recognizable by the clearly marked single lines of ochreous scales on the elytra and the conspicuously squamulose beak.

Catapastus seriatus n. sp.—Narrowly subrhomboidal, more obtuse behind, feebly shining, black throughout; squamules of the upper surface long, slender, sparse and whitish, evenly distributed on the pronotum and in single lines on the stria intervals, becoming rapidly and broadly confused only very near the base on the second interspace; scattered scales wanting; under surface with slender and close-set scales, larger and sparser throughout the prosternum; beak in the female moderately thick, feebly tapering, strongly, evenly arcuate, moderately sculptured and a little longer than the head and prothorax, the surface with some fine, sparse squamules basally; antennae inserted beneath and at the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and straight, rounding and oblique only in apical fourth, the apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarse, much less close-set than in the preceding and with a well developed, entire, polished and impunctate median line; scutellum semi-squamose, small; elytra a fourth longer than wide, the sides feebly oblique and rather strongly, subevenly arcuate to the somewhat obtusely rounded apex, the humeri not distinctly tumid, a fifth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; intervals distinctly and uniserially punctate. Length (φ) 1.75 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Texas (Brownsville),—Wickham. One example, as in the preceding.

Although this species and the preceding were taken at the same place and by the same collector, one represented only by the male and the other by the female, and both characterized by somewhat the same unilineate arrangement of the elytral squamules, I have no doubt at all that they represent different species. The form and sculpture of the prothorax differs very much, this being a feature not greatly subject to sexual modification.

Of *C. albonotatus* Linell, I have two specimens, one from Lake Worth, taken by Kinzel, and the other from Eleuthera Island; it is the smallest species known to me, being 1.5 by 0.62 mm. in dimensions; the basal spots of white scales, from which it derives its name, are minute and rather inconspicuous.

Barinus Csy.

The species of this genus are moderately numerous and were included under *Barilepton* by LeConte, but the general habitus of the body is very different, lacking the narrow and subcylindric outline of that genus, as well as some of its more distinctive structural characters. The two following species are hitherto undescribed:

Barinus ferruginosus n. sp.—Oblong and moderately convex, black throughout, the integuments shining where exposed, the upper surface densely clothed with large, oblong, ferruginous scales, abruptly glabrous in a large oval median area on the pronotum; under surface and femora with very minute and slender, sparse squamules, more distinct at the outer sides of the anterior coxæ and becoming dense whitish scales on the met-episterna and sides of the last three ventral segments; beak in the female thick, smooth, finely punctulate, strongly arcuate basally, straighter apically, and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, the antennæ at the middle subinferiorly; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides parallel and arcuate, gradually more converging before the middle, the feebly constricted apex fully three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, separated by less than their diameters, the median smooth line distinct and entire; scutellum rounded, nude; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, about as wide as the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the sides parallel, gradually rounding in apical two-fifths to the narrowly obtuse apex, the humeral prominences feeble; striæ indicated by clefts in the dense vestiture; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate and polished, more strongly and closely punctate on the first segment; anterior coxæ separated by less than half their width. Length (♀) 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Missouri (St. Louis),—Schuster.

Related to *curticollis* but broader, more oblong, with still more transverse and laterally more rounded prothorax and denser and more ferruginous vestiture of the upper surface; it seems to be related also to *lutescens* Lec.

Barinus debilis n. sp.—Oblong, parallel, rather convex and shining, black, the legs piceo-rufous; elongate scales of the upper surface whitish and rather sparse, more distinct, though not denser toward the sides of the pronotum, narrowly and loosely confused on the stria intervals, the squamulation beneath as in the preceding species and *curticollis*; beak in the male thick, strongly, evenly arcuate, strongly punctate but shining, only about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle, the funicle and club together about as long as the beak; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides nearly straight, subparallel or very feebly diverging, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third, the feebly constricted apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, separated by nearly their diameters, smaller

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apically, the smooth line distinct but not quite entire; elytra parallel, with straight sides, rounding at apex, about as wide as the prothorax and slightly more than twice as long, about one-half longer than wide; striae narrow, the intervals fully four times as wide, with fine and loosely confused punctures. Length (σ^7) 2.4 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Louisiana. One example.

This species also belongs to the *curticollis* section, but is much smaller and with less abbreviated prothorax, apparently somewhat wider before the middle than at base, in its more parallel, more obtusely rounded and more finely striate elytra and in general appearance.

Barilepton Lec.

The following species is allied somewhat to *quadricollis*, but differs in the shorter and relatively stouter beak, larger prothorax and more scanty vestiture:

Barilepton productum n. sp.—Elongate, parallel, strongly convex and cylindric, moderately shining, deep black, with obscurely rufous legs; squamules above whitish, fine and sparse on the pronotum but closer though not dense along the sides, coarser and forming single or partially double interstitial lines, and more broadly condensed at the base of the second interval and on the third posteriorly; beneath sparse but distinct, white, dense on the met-episterna and close but not very dense almost throughout the last three ventral segments; beak in the male thick, cylindric, finely, sparsely punctate and shining, very strongly arcuate basally, less so apically and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, the antennae slightly beyond the middle; prothorax about as long as wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths, the subtubulate apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures somewhat small, moderately and unevenly separated, the smooth line distinct but extending only slightly beyond the middle; scutellum tumid, nude; elytra exactly as wide as the prothorax and more than twice as long, with straight, parallel sides, gradually parabolic behind the middle, not quite twice as long as wide; grooves fine but deep, the intervals with uneven series of small and feeble punctures; male abdomen narrowly impressed medio-basally and more broadly and feebly at the middle of the last segment. Length (σ^7) 3.3 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Louisiana (southern). One example.

The rather common eastern species, named *quadricollis* by LeConte, is very densely clothed above, thus having a widely different appearance from *productum*.

Zaglyptus Lec.

In this genus, which includes the most minute of the Barinæ, the body is rather abbreviated and very convex, with sparse coarse

recurved hairs and widely scattered long erect setæ above, the under surface wholly glabrous. The anterior coxæ are widely separated, the prosternum feebly impressed, the third tarsal joint narrow and undilated, the claws slender and free and the antennæ slender, with narrow pubescent club, its first joint constituting about half the mass. The species *sulcatus* is very stout, with wide deep, coarsely punctate and sulciform striæ; the others are all much less stout and have series of less coarse elytral punctures, the series never more than moderately impressed. LeConte gives the length of the Pennsylvania *striatus* as 1.8 mm. A specimen from District of Columbia, which apparently represents this species, measures 1.65 by 0.7 mm.

The following two species are much more minute and may be described as follows:

Zaglyptus perminutus n. sp.—Smaller and more abbreviated than *striatus*, convex, shining and castaneous; coarse matted hairs of the pronotum very numerous and conspicuous; beak (♂) two-fifths as long as the body, rather slender, very feebly arcuate, with the antennæ barely beyond the middle, or (♀), nearly half as long as the body, smoother apically, the antennæ at about the middle; prothorax fully a third wider than long, coarsely, densely punctate, the sides converging and rather strongly arcuate; scutellum as usual in the genus, minute and obtriangular, emarginate and sharply bicuspid at apex; elytra barely at all longer than wide, evenly, obtusely semi-elliptic, a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the serial punctures strong and rather close-set, the series not impressed, except feebly toward the suture, the intervals smooth and virtually impunctate. Length (♂ ♀) 1.25 mm.; width 0.7 mm. District of Columbia,—Ulke. Three specimens.

Nearly similar to *striatus*, but smaller and with notably shorter prothorax; in *striatus* the more conical prothorax is but little wider than long in the male.

Zaglyptus atomicus n. sp.—Still more abbreviated than in *perminutus* and more pallid in color; beak in the female nearly as in that species but not quite so long; prothorax shorter, nearly one-half wider than long, the basally subinflated sides more constricted apically, the punctures not quite so coarse but still denser; vestiture of coarse hairs sparser and much less conspicuous, not hiding the sculpture; elytra similar in form but not barely twice as long as the prothorax as in *perminutus*, but distinctly more than twice as long as that part; punctures of the unimpressed striæ distinctly coarser and less close-set than in the preceding. Length (♀) 1.18 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg). One specimen.

Easily distinguishable from *perminutus* by the shorter, less pubescent and more densely punctate prothorax and coarser, less close-set punctures of the elytral series.

I am of the opinion that *Eunyssobia* Csy. (*Euchætes* Lec.), suppressed by Mr. Champion, is a valid genus; its habitus is quite different from that of *Plocamus*, as can be seen from the figures, and there are many special differences relating to the beak, prothorax and character of the bristling spines.

ERRATUM

In Memoirs VIII, after *Bembidion acutifrons*, in the first line of the list at the bottom of page 222, for "Cal." read Col.